

DAILY REPORT

Eastern Europe

CONTENTS

Vol II No 170

30 August 1984

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

PPR Military Units Arrive in CSSR for Exercises [Prague]	AA	1
Participants Meet [Prague]		
Komsomol Leaders Meet in Sofia 29 August [Sofia]	AA	1

ALBANIA

Hoxha Briefed on Pogradec Wheat Harvest	B	1
[ZERI I POPULLIT 23 Aug]		
Myftiu Receives IAEA Director General 28 August	B	1

BULGARIA

Reportage on Visit of Mozambique's Machel	C	1
Zhivkov Dinner Speech	C	1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 26 Aug]		
Machel Dinner Speech	C	3
Machel Hails Nkomati Accord [Maputo]	C	3
Machel Departs 27 August	C	4
Joint Communique on Talks With Greek TU Released	C	4
[TRUD 27 Aug]		
Malta's Mintoff Arrives for Working Visit	C	5
Zhivkov Receives Mintoff	C	5
Zhivkov, Mintoff Hold Talks	C	6
Mintoff Departs 30 August	C	6
Zhivkov Sends Congratulations to SWAPO's Nujoma	C	7
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 28 Aug]		
Stanishev Receives Israeli Communist Habibi	C	8
Kubadiniski Receives Mexican Socialist Delegation	C	8
Parliamentary Delegation Begins Talks in Finland	C	8

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Papal, Vatican Cooperation With CIA Viewed	D	1
[Kvasnicka]		
Strougal Receives Madrid Mayor for Talks	D	2
Urban Ends Visit to Iran, Signs Protocol	D	2
Syrian TU Leader Arrives for Medical Treatment	D	2
Communique Issued on Hoffmann Visit to Finland	D	2
FRG Plane Lands in Field; Reasons Unknown	D	3
[DPA]		
Comment, Speeches, Events Mark Slovak Uprising	D	3
USSR Army's Liberating Role	D	3
[Daubner in Bratislava PRAVDA 25 Aug]		
Czech-Slovak Relationship	D	4
[Editorial in RUDE PRAVO 25 Aug]		
Dzur Issues Order on Uprising	D	6
Lenart, Ustinov Dinner Toasts	D	7
[Bratislava PRAVDA 28 Aug]		

Kapek at Bratislava Session	D 9
Colotka Speaks in Martin	D 10
Leaders at Prague Ceremony	D 10
Slovak Leaders Lay Wreaths	D 10

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker To Visit Finland 16-19 October	E 1
Malagasy Foreign Minister Visits, Meets Leaders	E 1
Bemananjara Arrives	E 1
Foreign Minister Lays Wreath	E 1
Minister Talks With Stoph	E 1
Bemananjara Meets Honecker	E 2
Foreign Minister Meets Soelle	E 3
Forest Experts Meet Counterparts in FRG	E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 29 Aug]	
SPD Honors Socialist Who Died at Buchenwald	E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 25/26 Aug]	
Angolan Public Prosecutor, Delegation End Visit	E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 29 Aug]	
Defense Minister Receives DPRK Counterpart	E 4
USSR's Kostandov Comments on Raw Materials Trade	E 4
[cross-reference]	
TV on Mission of Army Political Officer	E 4
Briefs: Libya Friendship Event; Uganda Trade Agreement; Grain Plan Fulfilled	E 6

HUNGARY

FRG Daily, TV, TASS Cited on Honecker Visit	F 1
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 28 Aug]	
Report on Manpower Shortage, Distribution	F 1
[NEPSZABADSAG 26 Aug]	

POLAND

Reagan 17 Aug Speech Serves Election Politics	G 1
Reagan Offer to Agricultural Fund Attacked	G 2
["(Z.M.)" in ZYCIE WARSZAWY 23 Aug]	
Foreign Minister on Relations With U.S., Syria	G 3
[Damascus AL-BA'TH 21 Aug]	
CDU's Czaja Renews Revanchist, Anti-Polish Claims	G 6
[TRYBUNA LUDU 28 Aug]	
GDR-FRG Relations, World Reaction Viewed	G 7
[Pomianowski in ZYCIE WARSZAWY 27 Aug]	
Walesa To Warn Government in 31 August Speech [AFP]	G 9
Opposition Leaders Meet; Call for Demonstrations [AFP]	G 10
Activists Continue to Surrender Under Amnesty	G 10
PRON Declaration on Amnesty, National Accord	G 11
PZPR Commission Discusses Amnesty, Militia Bill	G 12
[TRYBUNA LUDU 27 Aug]	
Rakowski on 1980 Worker-Government Agreements	G 13
Rakowski on Trade Unions, Political Situation	G 14
[TRYBUNA LUDU 27 Aug]	
Control Commission Assesses Use of NIK Decisions	G 16
Siwicki Speaks in Poznan on Air Force Day	G 16
[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 24 Aug]	

Planning Official Kubiczek on Economic Dialogue	G 19
[GLOS WYBRZEZA 11/12 Aug]	
PZPR Official on Consultations With Workers	G 23
[Mokrzyseczak in TRYBUNA LUDU 27 Aug]	
Elimination of Illegal Meat Trade Discussed	G 26

ROMANIA

Relations Reviewed on Birthday of Deng Xiaoping	H 1
Order Awarded	H 1
[SCINTEIA 22 Aug]	
Congratulations Sent	H 1
[SCINTEIA 22 Aug]	
Relations Satisfactory	H 1
[Editorial Article in SCINTEIA 22 Aug]	
PRC Journalists Conclude Visit, Meet Enache	H 3
Ceausescu Congratulates Nujoma on National Day	H 3
[SCINTEIA 26 Aug]	
Romanian, French Parliamentarians Discuss Ties	H 3
Andrei Meets French Group	H 4
Ceausescu Receives Delegation	H 4
Ceausescu Interviewed by LA REVUE PARLEMENTAIRE	H 5
[SCINTEIA 22 Aug]	
PEC Hears Reports on Consumption Norms, Guests	H 10
Li Xiannian Visit Assessed	H 12
Briefs: Cooperation Memorandum with Liberia	H 13

YUGOSLAVIA

Li Xiannian Begins 'Official, Friendly' Visit	I 1
Aspects of Relations Viewed [Rabrenovic]	I 1
'Warm, Cordial' Welcome Given	I 2
Vlajkovic Hosts Dinner	I 2
Chinese Reportage [cross-reference]	I 2
Delegation Returns From Bucharest Festivities	I 2
[POLITIKA 26 Aug]	
Columnist Recalls 1956 Hungarian Experiences	I 3
[Teslic in BORBA 25/26 Aug]	
Dinner Toast by Djuranovic in New Delhi	I 3
Public Surprised at Republican Party Stance	I 6
Foreign Secretary Sends Message on Namibia	I 6
Guinea-Bissau President, Secretary Arrive	I 7
Ribicic on Position of Austrian Slovene Minority	I 7
[DELO 27 Aug]	
Upcoming Croatian Religious Celebrations Noted	I 8
[Krsak in POLITIKA 24 Aug]	
Briefs: New Ambassador to Cyprus	I 8

PPR MILITARY UNITS ARRIVE IN CSSR FOR EXERCISES

LD271903 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] The first military transport carrying units of the Polish People's Army, which are arriving in our country to take part in the allied Warsaw Pact "Shield-84" exercises were welcomed at Lichkov, near Kraliky railway station, by representatives of the East Bohemian region, Usti nad Orlici Districts young people and young Pioneers.

During the cordial welcome of the units from the PPR, where our soldiers took part in one of the allied Shield exercises during the past year, the Kraliky brass band played, and flowers and presents were exchanged. A tapestry, embroidered with the warning by Fucik: "People, be vigilant," expressed the topical message of the joint socialist armies defense preparations, which is the main goal of the coming "Shield-84" exercises.

Participants Meet

LD291531 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Participants of the allied exercises "Shield-84" who followed with great interest yesterday's television coverage of the statewide celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising, today met at joint sessions before embarking on their forthcoming activity.

Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces members again recalled at the meeting the words of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, delivered in Banska Bystrica. He said that the defense of peace requires from us both higher defense capability and strengthened unity and social progress with fraternal socialist countries. The commanders and soldiers of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces expressed determination to contribute through the exemplary fulfillment of the tasks of the allied exercises "Shield-84" to making sure that no military adventurers will succeed in catching us unprepared.

KOMSOMOL LEADERS MEET IN SOFIA 29 AUGUST

AU291808 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] On 29 August at Sofia's Park Hotel Moscow, a consultative meeting of the secretaries of the youth organizations of nine socialist countries took place. The meeting was devoted to the 40th anniversary of Bulgaria's socialist revolution. The secretaries discussed the issue of the esthetical education of youth under the conditions of the present international situation and the exacerbated ideological struggle.

Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, speaking at the meeting, stressed the importance of the initiative of the Komsomol organizations of the fraternal socialist countries to increase to a new level the work of the ideological education of the youth, and their responsibility in developing the new socialist personality in the exacerbated international situation.

The speeches and statements of all the secretaries of the Komsomol organizations were listened to with interest and attention, and opinions and ideas were exchanged on further and close cooperation.

HOXHA BRIEFED ON POGRADEC WHEAT HARVEST

AU291406 [Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian on 23 August published on page 1 a 900-word letter to Enver Hoxha, AWP Central Committee first secretary, from the Pogradec District AWP Plenum Committee. The letter's authors inform their leader of the grain harvest results in this jubilee year and the hard work on "the tasks set by the historic Eighth AWP Congress and your precious teachings."

This year, the letter continues, despite the weather conditions, in our land we have achieved an overall average yield of 25.7 quintals per hectare. In the lowlands, out of a 520-hectare parcel, we have reached yields of 49.5 quintals per hectare, and in some areas have had yields of 60 to 80 quintals per hectare.

The majority of the brigades fulfilled and overfulfilled their duties. Most notable are the cooperatives of Bucinas which achieved yields of 2.8 quintals per hectare over their targets, which amounted to 1600 quintals above plan. The central area of the district had yields of 44 quintals per hectare against the planned 38.3 quintals per hectare. The Kajo Kxrafil cooperative in Blace, a mountain area, had yields of 32.1 quintals per hectare or 2.7 quintals per hectare above plan. Many other cooperatives and their working brigades have achieved very high results in this season's harvesting, "all this thanks to your and the party's teachings." We will consolidate our ranks in this jubilee year to further increase our achievements in the future, the letter concludes.

MYFTIU RECEIVES IAEA DIRECTOR GENERAL 28 AUGUST

AU291055 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Tirana, August 29 (ATA) — The Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Manush Myftiu, received the general director of the International Atomic Energy Authority (IAEA), Doctor Hans Blix, yesterday.

Present at the reception were the Chairman of the Academy of Sciences Prof. Aleks Buda and the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL

Zhivkov Dinner Speech

AU281110 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Aug 84 pp 1, 6

[Report on speech by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, at official dinner for Samora Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, in Varna on 25 August]

[Text] Dear Comrade Machel, Mozambique friends, and comrades: On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and on my own behalf, I take great pleasure in most cordially greeting Comrade Samora Machel as a dear and welcome guest.

You have come to our country on the eve of a great holiday. In just a few days the Bulgarian people, together with its friends, will festively celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. It brought freedom and revealed the road to the most progressive and just social system known to mankind, a system alien to foreign oppression, injustice, and exploitation. Within a short time, under the BCP leadership, and with their talent and selfless and diligent work, the working people turned our country into a modern socialist state with developed industry and thoroughly modernized agriculture. In these festive days, when we take stock of the road traveled so far and find a positive and inspiring record, the Bulgarian people continue to complement the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the BCP National Conference. This work, and the people's unity are the sources of our optimism in the future and even greater prosperity of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

With a feeling of sympathy and solidarity we follow the struggle of the heroic people of Mozambique, who under the leadership of their combat vanguard -- the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo Party] -- are defending their freedom and striving for fundamental transformation in their economic and cultural development by implementing the decisions of the fourth party congress. Naturally, your road is not easy, there are many difficulties. History shows that the enemies of progress will stop at nothing to try to prevent positive changes, and they persist in their desperate attempts to stop and reverse progressive development. Today, too, you continue to feel this, losing precious lives in the struggle against the counterrevolutionary forces, organized and fully supported by the Republic of South Africa and international imperialism.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov assured Comrade Samora Machel that the BCP, our state, and our people, as has always been the case, will further express their solidarity with the Mozambican revolution, and as far as possible, will support the efforts to improve the life of the friendly Mozambican people, and develop the People's Republic of Mozambique.

This new meeting of ours, our first party and state leader stressed, is new evidence of our good relations already established during the Mozambican people's heroic struggle for independence. These relations have existed for many years between the BCP and the Frelimo Party, and between the Bulgarian and Mozambican peoples. I am convinced that our present talks will take place in the characteristic atmosphere of sincere friendship, cordiality, and mutual understanding.

There is no doubt that your visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria will give a new impetus to and enrich our relations on the strong basis provided by the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mozambique, a document based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Significant progress has been achieved in various areas of our relations. At the same time, I would like to note that there are many objective possibilities for implementing new and more effective forms of cooperation. I would like to firmly stress that we shall continue to search for and discover them together, so that we can develop and strengthen our traditional relations of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation.

We follow with great concern the exceptionally complex and alarming situation in which mankind is living today. U.S. imperialism and its allies are conducting a policy of total confrontation and increased world tension -- a result of the unprecedented arms race developed by them, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed in his speech. Their militaristic plans now include turning space into a military arena. In the name of its final goal -- annihilating socialism as a sociopolitical system and establishing world hegemony -- imperialism is trying to change the military-strategic balance between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. The deployment of new intermediate-range U.S. nuclear missiles in some West European countries is a new expression of this policy. Naturally, you understand that the Warsaw Pact states will not allow the military balance to be changed to their detriment, and to the detriment of the interests of peace and security. You know that they have taken adequate responsive measures. You also know that we for our part, have made many constructive and extensive proposals aimed at strengthening peace, international security, and cooperation, and more concretely, aimed at removing the danger of a nuclear conflict, which could annihilate life on our planet, and for which there are no borders and distances. We advocate talks on global problems, but such talks can be conducted only while the principles of equality and equal security are observed, without preconditions and attempts at diktat from the position of power.

The general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council stated that with its consistent and constructive peace-loving policy, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is making its contribution to the struggle for peace, security, and cooperation in Europe and the entire world. The initiative to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, an initiative that has received wide support and that is in the process of positive development, is one of the many examples of our peace-loving policy.

Recently one observes that imperialism has begun to make efforts to draw Africa into its military-strategic plans and to increase its political and military interference in the internal affairs of independent African states. Contrary to the principles of international law, whole regions of the continent are being declared by the forces of imperialism and reaction to be spheres of their "vital interests." Pursuing its goals, imperialism kindles hotbeds of tension and applies the methods of political, economic, and military blackmail.

The Republic of South Africa will continue to be the main striking force of imperialism on your continent, which has seen so much suffering, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said. Pretoria's racists rudely interfere in the internal affairs of independent African states and organize counterrevolutionary actions in the "Frontline States." We condemn this aggressive policy of the racist regime of Pretoria and consider it a danger for peace not only in Africa but also in the world. We insist on an immediate withdrawal of South African troops from occupied Angolan territory and confirm our total support for Angola, Mozambique, and other "Frontline States." We again declare our support for the people of the Republic of South Africa led by the African National Congress, in their struggle against apartheid and racism, and for freedom and democracy.

We express our total solidarity with the Namibian people in their just struggle for national independence, conducted under the leadership of their only legal representative -- the South-West African People's Organization -- SWAPO.

I would like to express in front of you our solidarity with Sandinist Nicaragua, a target of increasing pressure on the part of imperialism, as well as our solidarity with the struggle of the Arab People of Palestine and the other Arab peoples against the aggression of Israel, supported by its strategic ally -- the United States.

Expressing once more his conviction that the present meeting between Comrade Samora Machel, the talks, and the agreements will be another important step toward expanding and enriching friendly Bulgarian-Mozambican relations, Comrade Todor Zhivkov proposed a toast:

-- To the heroic people of Mozambique, who are defending their legal right to freedom and independence and general progress!

-- To the further strengthening of cooperation between the BCP and the Frelimo Party, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mozambique, and the peoples of Bulgaria and Mozambique!

-- To the health of Comrade Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique!

-- To the health of all those attending this dinner!

Machel Dinner Speech

AU261353 Sofia BTA in English 1943 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Varna, August 25 (BTA) -- On his part Mr. Samora Machel emphasised the common desire of Mozambique and Bulgaria to consolidate their relations of friendship and solidarity. He stressed that the main tasks with which Mozambique is faced now are the liquidation of the armed gangs and overcoming the economic backwardness. In this connection he pointed to the contribution of the socialist countries, including Bulgaria in the progress of Mozambique's economy.

Mr. Samora Machel stressed that the latest peaceful initiatives of Mozambique and Angola are part and parcel of the struggle for doing away with colonialism and apartheid in Africa.

Mozambique will continue to support the African National Congress -- rightful representative of the South African people, he said. The Mozambique people firmly support the just struggle of the people of Namibia, led by their only rightful representative -- SWAPO. Mr. Samora Machel condemned all attempts to connect Namibia's independence to the presence of Cuban internationalist forces in Angola. He expressed his belief that in Sahara, East Timor, Palestine and El Salvador the just struggle will lead to the foundation of free and sovereign states.

Machel Hails Nkomati Accord

MB260836 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] President Samora Machel has said in Bulgaria that the Nkomati Accord, which resulted from our political, military and diplomatic victories struck a major blow against the agents of crime and destruction in Mozambique.

The Mozambican head of state added that these agents would be completely smashed, as were the colonizers and aggressors of our fatherland in the past. President Samora Machel stressed that the Nkomati Accord created new prospects which now permitted concentration on the battle against backwardness.

The supreme Mozambican leader lauded the valuable contributions of the Bulgarian technicians, who with their knowledge, devotion, and self-denial share in the Mozambican workers' difficulties and aspirations.

Machel Departs 27 Aug

AU271138 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0300 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, has left Bulgaria. He had paid a working and friendly visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council.

AT Varna Airport, decorated with the national flags of Bulgaria and Mozambique, the high guest was cordially seen off by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council. Comrades Milko Balev and Petur Mladenov; Dimitur Popov, Varna Okrug BCP Committee first secretary; Strakhil Khristov, chairman of the Executive Committee of Varna Okrug People's Council; and leaders of the okrug and the city were also at the airport.

The visit, talks, and agreements which have been reached will undoubtedly be another important step toward expanding and enriching Bulgarian-Mozambican relations, and toward peace and social progress.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON TALKS WITH GREEK TU RELEASED

AU290921 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 27 Aug 84 pp 1, 3

["Joint Communiqué of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council and the Greek General Confederation of Labor: In the Name of Peace and Good-Neighborliness"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, a delegation of the Greek General Confederation of Labor, led by its chairman, Georgios Ratopoulos, paid an official visit to Bulgaria from 23 to 26 August 1984.

During their visit to the country, the Greek guests laid a wreath and paid their respects at the tomb of Georgi Dimitrov, leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people. The delegation also visited the economic chemical combine in the towns of Botevgrad and Pravets and had talks there with the workers and the economic and trade union chiefs and workers. The delegation was accorded a cordial welcome everywhere.

The delegation of the Greek General Confederation of Labor had talks with a delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council headed by its chairman Petur Dyulgerov. During the talks, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, and in a spirit of respect and mutual understanding, the heads of the two delegations informed each other about the tasks facing their trade unions. They discussed the state of bilateral trade union cooperation and the prospects for its development and also exchanged views on certain problems of the present world situation as well as on the state of international trade union relations.

The two delegations were pleased to establish that the cooperation between the Bulgarian trade unions and the Greek General Confederation of Labor has developed increasingly at all levels and that this cooperation has produced positive results. This was concretely expressed in the exchange of positive experience in the various spheres of trade union activity and in the broad and direct communication between the working people of the two countries. The bilateral trade union programs carried out in the 1982-83 period have greatly contributed to the progressive cooperation between the Bulgarian trade unions and the Greek General Confederation of Labor.

They highly assessed the efforts and concrete proposals of the leaders of the two countries, Todor Zhivkov and Andreas Papandreou, on halting the arms race, on creating lasting peace and security in Europe and throughout the world, as well as their initiatives on transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

The two delegations noted with regret that, because of imperialism, the international situation continues to be dangerous and explosive. The dangerous militaristic plans of the U.S. Administration and of the NATO states, aimed at achieving military superiority over the USSR, are intensifying the arms race and pushing mankind toward nuclear disaster. While condemning these plans, which are so destructive for the working people in the world, they declared the intention of the Bulgarian trade unions and the Greek General Confederation of Labor to continue to actively participate in all antiwar actions at the national and international level, for halting the arms race, and protecting peace, as well as to persistently work for the practical implementation of the idea of reforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, a zone of friendship and good neighborliness.

The two delegations again expressed the view that the Cypriot problem could be resolved in the interest of the Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots only by observing the independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and non-adherence of the Republic of Cyprus, in conformity with the UN resolutions.

Emphasizing the adherence of the Bulgarian trade unions and the Greek General Confederation of Labor to the principles of international worker's solidarity, the delegations expressed firm solidarity with the peoples of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America who are struggling against imperialism and the exploitation of the international corporations, against Zionism, fascism, and apartheid as well as for freedom, national independence, and social progress.

The delegations of the Bulgarian trade unions and of the Greek General Confederation of Labor, unanimously reaffirmed the readiness of the two countries' trade unions to more insistently and energetically work for expanding and deepening the friendship between the working people of Bulgaria and Greece. In this connection, they signed a plan for developing trade union cooperation through 1985-86.

MALTA'S MINTOFF ARRIVES FOR WORKING VISIT

Zhivkov Receives Mintoff

AU281819 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] On 28 August Dom Mintoff, premier of the Republic of Malta, arrived in Bulgaria on a working and friendly visit. At Varna Airport he was greeted by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Strakhie Khristov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Varna Okrug People's Council; and other leaders of the okrug and city.

A representative unit of the Bulgarian Navy presented honors. The national anthems of the two countries were played. After being greeted by many Varna citizens, the procession headed for the Evksinograd Residence.

Dom Mintoff, Malta's premier, visited Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, at the Evksinograd Residence. They talked about the state and development prospects of Bulgarian-Maltese relations and about some topical international issues.

Tonight at the Grand Hotel Varna, Comrade Todor Zhivkov is giving an official dinner in honor of Dom Mintoff, Maltese premier.

Zhivkov, Mintoff Hold Talks

AU291612 Sofia BTA in English 1429 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Varna, August 29 (BTA) — Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, and Mr Dom Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta, held talks today at the Residence of Evksinograd.

They emphasized that the favorable and mutually advantageous promotion of Bulgaro-Maltese relations is due to the common desire of the two countries and peoples to enhance their mutual contacts.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Dom Mintoff arrived at the conclusion that high-level meetings have contributed to a considerable extent to the activation of political contacts. The reciprocal trade and the cooperation in economy, science, technology and culture are making progress. At the same time they discussed the possibilities for further development in scope and depth of the relations in new, unexplored spheres.

Examining the issues of world policies, the two leaders voiced serious concern over the strained international situation. They reiterated their countries' determination to contribute to the strengthening of peace and international security.

The talks were held in a friendly atmosphere.

Mintoff Departs 30 Aug

AU300832 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Dom Mintoff, prime minister of Malta, who had paid a friendly working visit to Bulgaria, left the country today.

The guest was seen off at Varna airport, which was decorated with national banners of Bulgaria and Malta, by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Strakhil Khristov, chairman of Varna Okrug People's Council Executive Committee; Khristo Toshkov, chairman of the Varna Okrug Municipal Council Executive Committee; and by other city and okrug leaders and many citizens.

A brass band played the national anthems of the two countries and a Bulgarian naval unit paid military honors.

ZHIVKOV SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO SWAPO'S NUJOMA

AU291330 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Aug 84 p 1, 6

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent the following telegram to Sam Nujoma, chairman of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO):

On behalf of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Bulgarian people, and on my own behalf, I congratulate you on the occasion of the Day of Namibia and wish the heroic Namibian people and their sole legitimate representative, SWAPO, further successes in the difficult struggle to cast off colonial domination and attain freedom and national independence as desired by the people.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, loyal to its international obligations, has always been in the front ranks of the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid and has always rendered full support to the struggle of the Namibian people to achieve their irrevocable right to self-determination and national independence.

We are of the opinion that the UN decisions and, more particularly, Security Council resolution 435 are the only basis on which the independence of Namibia can and must be achieved without any preliminary conditions.

Bulgaria highly values the tremendous work performed by the UN Council on Namibia in mobilizing world public opinion in support of the just cause of the Namibian people, who are the only legitimate body called upon to rule Namibia until its full independence.

Regardless of the numerous UN decisions and the Namibian people's determination to achieve their independence, the fascist regime of Pretoria continues the illegal occupation of Namibia and undertakes aggressive operations against the neighboring independent African states. Under these alarming conditions in the area of South Africa, the strict observation by all states of the all-embracing obligatory sanctions of the Security Council regarding the racist Republic of South Africa, becomes more and more imperative.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria most resolutely condemns the aid which the imperialist countries and primarily the United States are rendering to the misanthropic apartheid regime of the Republic of South Africa. Bulgaria also decisively rejects all political maneuvers directed toward safeguarding the status quo in the southern part of the continent and toward imposing a neocolonial solution to the Namibian problem.

We are deeply convinced that, regardless of all the machinations of imperialism which are being perpetrated at variance with the UN decisions and in violation of the UN Charter and the universally recognized principles and norms of present international law, the objective course of history cannot be stopped and Namibia will soon occupy its legitimate place, to which it is entitled, in the ranks of the sovereign states.

I would like to assure you that the People's Republic of Bulgaria will, as before, continue to back the efforts of the United Nations and all peace-loving forces in this world organization to isolate the racist regime of South Africa and will also render the necessary moral, political, and material support for the struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO, to achieve their highly noble goals.

STANISHEV RECEIVES ISRAELI COMMUNIST HABIBI

AU291812 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] On 29 August Comrade Dimitur Stanishev met Emil Habibi, member of the Politburo of the Israeli Communist Party, who is vacationing in Bulgaria. They exchanged information on the tasks being resolved at present by the two parties. High evaluation was given to the two parties' relations and mutual willingness was expressed to further develop and strengthen them on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Special attention was devoted to some topical issues of the international communist and workers' movement, the international situation, and, more specifically, the situation in the Middle East, as well as the Palestinian problem. The great significance of the consistent Soviet proposals, which represent a broad and realistic program of a comprehensive and just settlement the Middle East conflict, was stressed.

KUBADINSKI RECEIVES MEXICAN SOCIALIST DELEGATION

AU280932 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Comrade Pencho Kubadinski today received the delegation of the Mexican Popular Socialist Party led by Francisco Hernandez Juarez, secretary of the party's national leadership, which is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the Fatherland Front National Council. During the talks, Comrade Pencho Kubadinski acquainted the guests with the role and tasks of the Fatherland Front in building a socialist society in Bulgaria, with the socioeconomic development of the country during the years of people's rule, and with the successes achieved in the sphere of education, health care, and culture.

The chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council also emphasized Bulgaria's peaceful foreign policy.

For his part, Francisco Hernandez Juarez explained the present activity of the Mexican Popular Socialist Party.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION BEGINS TALKS IN FINLAND

AU281909 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Helsinki, August 28 (BTA) — A Bulgarian parliamentary delegation led by Mr. Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly arrived here last night on a friendly visit at the invitation of Mr. Erkki Pystynen, chairman of the Finnish Parliament. Today the delegation started its official talks in the Finnish capital.

At the talks with a delegation of the Finnish Parliament the two delegations exchanged opinions on a wide-range of topics. They expressed the mutual wish of the two parliaments to promote and deepen cooperation.

The Bulgarian parliamentary delegation was received by Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen. Mr. Stanko Todorov informed him of Bulgaria's peaceful and constructive foreign policy in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world.

11. 30 Aug 84

C S

BULGARIA

He gave a high assessment to Finland's contribution to consolidating peace and understanding among the peoples and to resolving the most important international issues. Both sides to the talks expressed the wish and firm resolution to continue to contribute to the consolidation of peace and to averting the threat of a thermonuclear conflict.

At the talks in the parliament and during the meeting with the foreign minister satisfaction was expressed with the excellent political relations between Bulgaria and the Republic of Finland.

The strive of the two countries to deepen and broaden economic and techno-scientific cooperation was stressed.

PAPAL, VATICAN COOPERATION WITH CIA VIEWED

LD291918 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Facts which are unpleasant for the Vatican have been emerging lately, showing the shameful role which the American intelligence service, the CIA, has been attempting to foist on Pope John Paul II. Editor Vaclav Kvasnicka has more to say about this in the following commentary:

The truth is that the Holy See has for a long time not been the pure and sacred place it has been deemed to be. After all, a shadow from the World War II period, when the then pope's cooperation with the fascist regime in Germany was proven conclusively, is still cast over it. Today however, facts are coming to light which reveal the Vatican's cooperation stretching over many years with the discredited American intelligence service, the CIA, which has many lives on its conscience. Only the other day the British REUTER press agency carried a report that Pope John Paul II receives regularly, every week, a summary of reports drawn up by the CIA. This information is also contained in the recently published book "The Year of Armageddon," written by British authors Gordon Thomas and Max Morgan-Witts. According to these sources the chief of the CIA's Rome branch brings a summary of reports on the events of the past week to the pope every Friday, with tendentious hostile reports about the socialist countries and above all the Soviet Union prevailing. Reports advocating a course of action against the progressive, democratic, and peace-loving movements not only in Europe but also in Central America, Asia and Africa also appear in the forefront. Thus the selection of reports is truly peculiar.

It is not difficult to guess the purpose such reports provided to the pope are to serve. They are to serve above all the American intelligence service in its murky anti-Soviet and anticommunist game into which the CIA is trying to draw the pope, thus attempting to misuse his privileged position and his influence among believers all over the world.

The authors of the already mentioned British book "The Year of Armageddon" have, in this context, drawn attention to the fact that that links between the CIA and the Vatican have been maintained for the past 40 years; they began, in effect, at the time Pope Pius XII received one of the founders of the CIA, General William Donovan. The present pope, John Paul II, is said to have established contacts with the CIA less than 1 month after his arrival in the Vatican. At that time he received the chief of the CIA branch at an audience which was so secret that absolutely no record exists about it. We shall probably be not far from the truth when we say that it was during that meeting that the rules of the game were agreed between the CIA and the pope, and this not merely regarding regular supplies of CIA reports to the highest Catholic dignitary but at the same time regarding his cooperation [souhra] in the schemes of the American intelligence service and the U.S. Administration in Washington. But even relations between the CIA and the pope have not been free of ups and downs and a certain cooling off. This happened in 1981 following the attempt on the pope's life. The fact is that some officials in the Vatican thought that the CIA knew about the assassination attempt. But even here the CIA knew how to handle the situation in its own way. It inspired and plotted the entire provocative affair around the alleged participation of Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov in the assassination attempt. But, as it has subsequently emerged, the whole edifice of the plot was based on shaky foundations. Many of the Western media have now been forced to admit that it was the work of the CIA. Nevertheless, the CIA's intention was apparent: To whip up hatred by the believers toward the socialist countries and at the same time to bind the pope to even closer cooperation by the Vatican with the policy of Washington.

The CIA is especially relying on the pope playing a destructive role, especially in influencing the thinking of people in the European socialist states and particularly in Poland. Nevertheless, many officials in the Vatican do not like this game because, as one of the authors of the book said: There are many people in the Vatican who are disturbed by the pope's contacts with the CIA, surely rightly so.

STROUGAL RECEIVES MADRID MAYOR FOR TALKS

LD291420 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Today in Prague Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, received Madrid Mayor Enrique Tierno Galvan, who is visiting the CSSR. In a talk, both officials exchanged views and standpoints on settling current international questions and problems. At the same time they concurred in stressing that the overriding task of all countries and their governments is to strive to maintain world peace, to achieve disarmament and the development of all-round cooperation among nations. They also spoke about the present level of relations between the CSSR and Spain, and pointed out ways which must be adopted to intensify these relations in the political, economic, and cultural spheres.

URBAN ENDS VISIT TO IRAN, SIGNS PROTOCOL

LD241858 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade, ended his 4-day visit to Iran, during which he had talks with members of the Iranian Government about the development of the two states' economic relations.

Bohumil Urban was received by 'Ali Khamene'i, president of Iran, and Mir-Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i, prime minister, who expressed satisfaction with the development of mutual relations. At the close of his stay the two countries' ministers of foreign affairs signed a protocol that contains concrete proposals for deepening trade and economic cooperation between the CSSR and Iran.

SYRIAN TU LEADER ARRIVES FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT

LD261832 Prague CTK in English 1614 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Prague August 26 (CTK) -- Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions Karel Hoffmann met here today Chairman of the Syrian General Federation of Labour Unions 'Izz ad-Din Nasir who has arrived in Czechoslovakia for medical treatment. The two representatives informed each other about activities of their organizations and discussed further possibilities of cooperation.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON HOFFMANN VISIT TO FINLAND

LD241505 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] A joint communique on the visit to Finland by an official delegation of the Central Trade Union Council headed by its chairman, Karel Hoffmann, was published today. The delegation held talks with representatives of the Confederation of Finnish Trade Unions headed by its chairman, Pertti Viinanen. In the talks great attention was focused in particular on the key questions of peace, disarmament, and relaxation of tension.

The representatives of both organizations stressed that trade unions as the largest organizations of working people bear great responsibility in the struggle for peace, and singled out the need for a constructive dialogue that would lead to improved relations between trade unions of East and West Europe. They called for preparations for the fifth European trade union conference. As the communique stresses, these conferences constitute an important platform for solving many important issues in the forefront of the interests of the working people of all Europe.

FRG PLANE LANDS IN FIELD; REASONS UNKNOWN

LD301114 Hamburg DPA in German 1023 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Vilshofen, 30 Aug (DPA) -- On the return flight from Vilshofen to its base at Rosental near Bayreuth yesterday evening, a German light aircraft flew over the border in Upper Franconia into the CSSR and landed in open fields. It is not known in Vilshofen whether the plane was forced to land by Czech intercept fighters or whether the pilot made an emergency landing when he noticed his error.

COMMENT, SPEECHES, EVENTS MARK SLOVAK UPRISING

USSR Army's Liberating Role

AU290918 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 25 August carries on page 4 a 1,400-word Vladimir Daubner article entitled: "The Soviet Army's Liberating Mission; 40 Years Ago Freedom Was Entering Europe." In a retrospective of the events of 1944, the author evaluates "the Soviet Army's historic mission in World War II" and elaborates on how, "loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism," it carried out its "liberating role in the European countries suffering under the fascist yoke." After stating that the army "entered the European countries with an unambiguous mission -- to liberate the nations from the Hitlerite yoke and to enable them to decide on their own how they would further develop their statehood," the author notes that "it is only natural that the victorious progress of Soviet troops evoked a powerful antifascist movement" in Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria.

In demonstrating how the "USSR Government sought every possibility to establish official relations with the antifascist forces, with which it then concluded appropriate agreements" after entering their country, Daubner notes: "For instance, this was also the procedure in Romania's liberation. The command of the Red Army fulfilled the request of the new Romanian Government which was shaped after the uprising; and already on 24 August 1944 it enabled the Romanian troops, which had turned their weapons against the fascist government, to participate actively in the fighting. At the same time it also lined up in the battles on Romanian territory the Tudor Vladimirescu division, which was formed out of the Romanian POW's on USSR territory with an antifascist outlook. It was this joint fight of the antifascist forces on Romania's territory that enabled the signing of an agreement on the conclusion of an armistice by representatives of the anti-Hitler coalition and representatives of the new Romanian Government on 12 September 1944 in Moscow."

After dealing with the armistices with Bulgaria and Hungary, and with the USSR Government declaration affirming adherence to the Moscow declaration on Austria's independence, Daubner goes on to say:

"Even despite the fact that the Polish emigre government in London had recalled the Polish units from USSR territory and shifted them to the Near East, the USSR Government accepted with understanding the request of Polish patriots in the USSR to form a new Polish Tadeusz Kosciuszko Division on 8 May 1943." "A most important issue which had to be resolved in time," Daubner continues, "was the border between the USSR and Poland. The anti-Soviet forces were searching for any pretext to complicate these negotiations, and maintained a lasting tension in the antifascist coalition. However, here, too, the Soviet Government proceeded with the utmost circumspection, but still in the spirit of international law. In January 1944 it issued a declaration on Soviet-Polish relations. It proposed that the future border between the two countries run along the so-called Curzon line. At the same time it supported the Polish patriots' stand on the Western borders, which would result in linking to Poland the historic Polish territories that Germany had occupied in the past." Daubner adds that the USSR's People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs declared on 26 July 1944 that the Soviet troops on Polish territory were operating, "on the territory of a sovereign, friendly, and allied state" and that the USSR had "no claims on any part of Polish territory; neither does it strive for a change in the social system."

With regard to the SFRY, Daubner continues: "Side by side with the extensive assistance granted by the Soviet command to the Yugoslav partisans, the relations between the two countries were also consolidating in the diplomatic sense. On 11 April 1944, the representatives of the antifascist Yugoslav resistance and the USSR Government signed an agreement on postwar cooperation."

After noting that the entry of Soviet troops into the CSSR was legally anchored in the treaty of 13 December 1943, Daubner deals with the role of USSR troops in liberating Norway and with the events leading to Finland's giving up its alliance with Germany.

In conclusion Daubner notes current attempts to cast doubt on the results of World War II and emphasizes that the battle results, the defeat of fascist Germany, and the treaties and agreements concluded confirm, among other things, the "humane, international nature of the activity pursued by the Soviet Government at a time that was so difficult for the land of the soviets."

Czech-Slovak Relationship

AU281231 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Aug 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Our Common Homeland"]

[Excerpts] We measure the significance and impact of key events in the history of our fraternal peoples -- the Czechs and the Slovaks -- by the depth of the positive changes that these events signified for the position of working people in our country. The Slovak national uprising, the 40th anniversary of which we will be recalling in the next few days, as well as the May uprising of the Czech people belong to the most glorious chapters of our modern history. Both uprisings reflected the longings and common goals of our nations, which were gradually realized with the emergence and the political consolidation of the people's democratic power on the entire territory of the Czechoslovak Republic.

In the course of the national-liberation struggle, the broadest people's strata increasingly convinced themselves that the Communists are the most consistent anti-fascist force of resistance.

We justly call the Slovak national uprising the beginning of the national and democratic revolution in our fatherland. It carried out the revolutionary transformations which have become the prototype of revolutionary changes throughout the liberated territory. It was of immense significance for the future of our state that it unambiguously declared on the liberated territory the establishment of a new Czechoslovak Republic as a state of two fraternal nations with equal rights -- the Czechs and the Slovaks.

It was the Communists who, in harmony with their political program, correctly oriented the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle in an antifascist, democratic, social direction; and who, hand in hand with this, set the cornerstone in the edifice of the new postwar CSSR -- the principle of relations between the two nations, the Czechs and the Slovaks, as the principle of "equal with equal." In this way a reliable and lasting foundation of true brotherhood between the two nations of our fatherland was created, one relying on firm fraternal ties with the Soviet people.

The development of the nationality policy, too, entered a qualitatively new phase with the victory of the working people in February 1948. The Communist Party realized that the nationality issue had assumed a qualitatively new content, which followed from the fact that solving it had become part of the socialist construction. The CPCZ saw the focal point of the nationality issue in the solution of the economic, social, and cultural inequality between Slovakia and the Bohemian lands. That is why the CPCZ linked the solution of this issue with Slovakia's industrialization and with its all-round development as part of the overall building of socialism in the CSSR.

The great, inexhaustible strength of the ideas of proletarian internationalism was manifested in this development: with the fraternal assistance of the Czech workers class, the Slovak people built in what used to be a backward agrarian country a modern industrial base.

The solution of the nationality question between the Czechs and the Slovaks is among the most important results of socialist construction in our country. In the implementation of the Leninist principle of federation, the socialist society has found the best form of the constitutional arrangement of the state, based on firm class and international foundations. The Czech and the Slovak nations, and all nationalities living on our territory with equal rights and in the harmony of class and national interests, participate in the rights and duties, in the creation and utilization of values, in the development of our common homeland in all spheres of social life.

The Leninist principles of equality and equal rights in relations between nations and nationalities are and will remain a programmatic directive for the CPCZ's nationality policy. "The CSSR is the common fatherland of the nations and nationalities living on its territory and having truly equal rights," the proclamation on the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and of the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army stated. "The relations between them are based on mutual trust and respect, on fraternal coexistence and cooperation. Socialism has irrevocably removed from our society both social oppression, and any and all nationality or race discrimination. "These are values which we have a particular duty to protect and to consolidate."

Our party attaches fundamental importance to educating our people, our entire society in the spirit of socialist patriotism, proletarian and socialist internationalism, and the fraternity of nations and nationalities; it places first and foremost the all-popular task to strengthen the unity of the working people's Czechoslovak awareness. The development of socialist nations and nationalities does not only not contradict the development of a federal socialist state; on the contrary, the two are closely connected.

Therefore it is one of the primary tasks of our international party, one of the primary tasks of strengthening the socialist state, to strengthen the socialist awareness of all citizens, their sense of belonging together, and their common interests and goals.

In the future too the national liberation struggle of our people, as an integral part of the great revolutionary traditions of our fraternal nations, will remain a powerful source from which we will draw strength, pride, and new energy in the struggle to fulfill our current and future tasks.

Dzur Issues Order on Uprising

LD270950 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] National Defense Minister Army General Martin Dzur has issued an order to mark the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising. He emphasized in the order that the Slovak national uprising entered the consciousness of our people as an event which, through its populist nature, revolutionary might, and consequences, is one of the most significant events of the latter-day history of our nations, and one of the most powerful actions of the European antifascist movement.

Thanks to the principled policy of the CPSL, one of whose leading representatives was Comrade Gustav Husak, the national liberation struggle of the most progressive forces of the Slovak people grew into a powerful revolutionary movement. On the liberated territory, the Czechoslovak Republic was declared, the foundations were laid for a new social order which was more just to society and to the nationalities. The Slovak national uprising was indivisibly linked to the antifascist struggle of the Soviet Union, which from the very first days granted the uprising full political, material and military aid and support. The greatest assistance was in the form of the rapid implementation of the Carpathian-Dukla operation, which the Soviet leadership carried out at the request of the Gottwald Moscow leadership of the CPCZ and of the Slovak National Council.

The order places special emphasis on the heroism of the Soviet soldiers, partisans, Slovak and Czech patriots, and members of other nations who laid down their lives for our freedom. It recalls that our people, under the leadership of the CPCZ, over the last 40 years consistently fulfilled and further developed the revolutionary ideas of the Slovak national uprising, built and consolidated a socialist order and ensured its reliable defense.

The high state of development of our society and the complicated international situation the order continues, places new and more challenging demands on the further growth of the economic, scientific, and technological potential and defense capability of our state, on the military might and preparedness of the CSSR People's Army.

The order by National Defense Minister Army Gen Martin Dzur to mark the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising also points out the growth of the aggression and adventurism of the imperialist states' policy, the war preparations of the United States and its allies in NATO which forces the countries of the Warsaw Pact to take necessary measures to ensure their security.

The order concludes by expressing the determination of the members of our Army and of all our people to defend their homeland and preserve the fruits of their creative labor to further consolidate the military bond of the armies of the Warsaw Pact member-states and to ensure the internationalist defense of socialism.

Lenart, Ustinov Dinner Toasts

AU291202 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Aug 84 p 2

[Text] CTK -- Yesterday [27 August] the CPSL Central Committee, the Slovak National Council, and the government of the Slovak Socialist Republic (SSR) gave a festive dinner in honor of the USSR party and government delegation, led by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of defense. The dinner was attended by CPCZ Central Committee members Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee secretary; Jozef Lenart, CPSL Central Committee first secretary, and Peter Colotka, SSR premier; by Miloslav Hruskovic, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and CPSL Central Committee secretary; by Viliam Salgovic, CPSL Central Committee Presidium member and Slovak National Council chairman; Army General Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense; as well as by other representatives of the CPSL Central Committee, the CPSL's Central Control and Auditing Commission, the SSR government, the Central Committee of the SSR's National Front, and the SSR's capital.

Major General Yuriy Chelpanov, USSR military and air attache in the CSSR; Igor Cherkasov, counselor of the USSR Embassy in the CSSR; as well as Vadim Stepanov, USSR consul general in Bratislava, were also present.

Jozef Lenart's Address

Comrade Lenart began by emphasizing the significance of the Slovak national uprising, which lay and continues to lie today in its being part of the historical battle against Hitlerite fascism, in its having galvanized the national liberation struggle of our people, and in its having become the starting point of all our endeavors, of all that we achieved during the past 40 years under the CPCZ's leadership.

He stressed that the participation of the USSR's party and government delegation in celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising is an expression of great respect for our antifascist resistance, an expression of sincere trust, sympathy, the feeling of our belonging together, and fraternal relations on the part of the Soviet people and their Communist Party.

In these festive days, he said, we also realize that there would have been no successful Slovak national uprising without the Soviet Union's all-round military, political, material, and moral assistance; that there would have been no free CSSR without the historical victories of the glorious Soviet Army over fascist troops. The battles of Leningrad, Moscow, Stalingrad, and Kursk also decided our own further fate, the fate of our uprising.

Thousands of Soviet people, of partisans and commanders who took part in the Slovak national uprising, have all enriched it with the revolutionary and combat experience acquired by the Russian proletariat in armed uprisings, revolutions, and partisan battles from the period of the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars. We will forever retain the memory of names like Asmolov, Yegorov, Velichko, Kvitinskiy, Popov, and Murzin; the name of Vsevolod Klovov, hero of the USSR, who is present here; and the names of many others.

The difficult Carpathian-Dukla operation, full of sacrifices, represented not only military support for the Slovak national uprising; it also became the gate toward our nations' freedom. The patriotic and international awareness of our working people was steeled in the uprising.

The Slovak national uprising was also a revolutionary act of basic significance because its organizer, inspirer, and soul was the Communist Party. Proceeding from the foreign-political line of the CPCZ's Moscow leadership, headed by Klement Gottwald, the CPSL's Fifth Underground Central Leadership creatively elaborated the concept of antifascist struggle, with orientation toward a national and democratic revolution. In recalling the years of our common struggle we realize that the Slovak national uprising was the springboard of great transformations and successes which our society achieved. In the uprising, the workers class, in union with the farmers and the patriotic intelligentsia, became the hegemon of the nation; and the Communist Party became the nation's combat vanguard. The result of this historic struggle is our socialist present, as well as our belonging to the socialist community with the Soviet Union at its head.

Comrade Jozef Lenart then stressed that it was the merit of the Soviet Union and of the countries of the socialist community, as well as of progressive forces in the world, that Europe has been living in peace these 4 decades. The radical exacerbation of the international situation in the current period is being caused by the reactionary forces of imperialism, headed by the United States. That is why, in developing the legacy of the Slovak national uprising, we unambiguously support the USSR's peace policy, aimed at defending socialism, at averting a nuclear catastrophe, and at preserving peace on earth.

In the spirit of the legacy left by the uprising and by the battle of Dukla, J. Lenart stated in conclusion, we are fulfilling even today the Gottwald motto "With the Soviet Union forever, and never otherwise." In close unity with the Soviet Union, we are today able to build the developed socialist society; and that is why we are inculcating in our younger generation, and will inculcate in the future, friendship and alliance with the USSR -- why we will protect this friendship and alliance with all our might.

Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov's Reply

Comrade Dmitriy Ustinov, head of the USSR party and government delegation, expressed thanks for the invitation to the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising, for the cordial welcome and fraternal hospitality, and for the ardent words about the CPSU, the Soviet leadership, and all Soviet people. "It is my pleasant duty," he said, "to fulfill an honorary mission -- to convey to you greetings and cordial congratulations and wishes for all the best from Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR's Supreme Soviet Presidium!"

"On CSSR soil, in Socialist Slovakia, we feel the atmosphere of a great all-national celebration of a significant event in the history of the CSSR people. This event will forever remain in the hearts of those who hold dear the freedom and independence of the peoples and the ideals of socialism.

"We were deeply touched by the solemn ceremony at the Memorial of the Heroes of the Slovak National Uprising. With feelings of great excitement we laid wreaths and flowers at the Memorial of Soviet Soldiers on Slavin Hill. From all our hearts we thank you, dear CSSR friends, for respecting the memory of our soldiers who laid down their lives for the CSSR's liberation.

"The cause for which the peoples of the Soviet Union and the CSSR fought in World War II has won.

During the years of people's power, the CSSR has changed unrecognizably. In the family of countries of the socialist community it holds an honorable place and enjoys deserved international authority. The CSSR people are realizing the plans formulated by the Communist Party, which is headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, prominent party and state representative of the CSSR and significant figure of the international communist movement; and they are thus successfully building the developed socialist society.

"The success achieved by the CSSR working people in building socialism are indivisibly tied to the consolidation of friendship and cooperation between our Communist Parties and socialist states. The hearts of the peoples of the USSR and the CSSR are beating with a common rhythm. We feel this very clearly here in Slovakia, too."

Comrade D. Ustinov emphasized the contribution made by Socialist Slovakia toward consolidating Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship and he expressed the conviction that the fraternity and cooperation of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the CSSR will continue to consolidate and develop.

"The Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship and the friendship of the fraternal countries of socialism are particularly important under the current complicated conditions of exacerbation of the international situation, caused by the aggressive policy of the United States and its NATO allies.

"The opposite of this policy is the policy of peace, halting feverish armament, and averting war -- the policy carried out by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

"In connection with the growing U.S. and NATO military preparations, we are forced to take measures for consolidating our defense ability. The Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states are the reliable shield of the peaceful work of our peoples. They were, are, and will continue to be the protection of peace and security on our planet."

Comrade D. Ustinov concluded by wishing the Communists and all working people of the CSSR further successes in building the developed socialist society, and peace, happiness, and prosperity.

Kapek at Bratislava Session

LD292324 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Today in Bratislava a festive joint session of the CPSL city committee, the city National Front committee, and the National Front committee of the capital of Slovakia, took place on the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising. The delegation of the Prague CPCZ City Committee led by Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and leading secretary of the party's city committee, took part.

The importance of the Slovak national uprising which opened the way to the fulfillment of the timeless wish of the people for national and social liberation was emphasized in the celebration speech by Gejza Slapka, CPSL Central Committee Presidium member and leading secretary of the party's city committee in Bratislava. He also recalled the significant contribution of the Slovak people to the liberation of other nations. The participants of the Slovak gathering were greeted by Comrade Antonin Kapek. He said that the permanent heritage of the national liberation struggle of Czechs and Slovaks, which culminated in the Slovak national uprising and the May uprising of the Czech people, commits both nations to an active part in the struggle for peace, progress and further development of the socialist homeland.

Colotka Speaks in Martin

LD300519 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising and the 700th anniversary of the founding of the town took place today in Martin.

Peter Colotka, head of the delegation of the party and state organs of the Slovak SR, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, Slovak government premier, spoke at the festive gathering of workers and youth. He recalled what Martin meant for the Slovak national life in the past and what it means for our socialist present. He states that on a Slovak-wide and statewide scale it is a significant town, known at home and abroad for production of heavy engineering, printing works, and other enterprises, through its activity and results of research and development institutions, schools and cultural institutions, as a modern town with an educated working class, creative intelligentsia that newly raises to new heights and develops the unforgettable traditions of its predecessors.

Comrade Peter Colotka then praised the fulfillment of the town's socialist pledge, the efforts of production collectives, and the activity of citizens, as the most beautiful patriotic greeting to the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising and the 700th anniversary of the founding of the town.

Leaders at Prague Ceremony

LD292029 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] A festive rally was held at the Smetana Theater in Prague today at 1900 on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising, in which delegations of the CPCZ Central Committee, the federal and Czech Central Committee of the National Front, the Federal Assembly, the Czech National Council, the federal and Czech government, led by Comrade Milos Jakes, took part. Comrade Milos Jakes delivered the main speech. Comrades Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, Mikulas Beno, Jindrich Polednik, and Marie Kabrhalova, along with representatives of the political parties and mass organizations, also participated.

Slovak Leaders Lay Wreaths

LD292028 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Wreaths were laid at the memorial of the Slovak national uprising in Bratislava and in Slavin. A joint wreath of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee, the Slovak National Council, and the government of the Slovak SR was laid at the memorial of the Slovak national uprising by Comrades Jozef Lenart, Antonin Kapek, Miloslav Hruskovic, and other representatives of political and social life.

In Slavin they paid tribute to the heroism of fallen Soviet soldiers. As part of the celebrations of the Slovak national uprising in Bratislava, a joint session of the city, party and state bodies was held. Present was a delegation of the Prague party committee led by Antonin Kapek.

HONECKER TO VISIT FINLAND 16-19 October

LD291420 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1355 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Helsinki, 29 Aug (ADN) — The Chancellery of the Finnish President has announced: Erich Honecker, State Council chairman will pay a state visit to Finland 16 to 19 October 1984 at the invitation of President Mauno Koivisto. In addition to visiting Helsinki, Chairman Honecker will spend a day acquainting himself with southern Finland. Further details of Chairman Honecker's program will be announced a week before the visit.

MALAGASY FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS, MEETS LEADERSBemananjara Arrives

LD281349 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1305 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 28 Aug (ADN) — Jean Bemananjara, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, arrived in the GDR Tuesday on an official visit. He comes at the invitation of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. At Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport the guest and his entourage were cordially welcomed by Deputy Foreign Minister Gerd Koenig. Further leading members of the GDR Foreign Ministry were in the welcoming party.

Foreign Minister Lays Wreath

LD282229 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Jean Bemanandara, foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, honored the victims of fascism and militarism this afternoon by laying a wreath at the Unter den Linden Memorial in Berlin. The minister and those accompanying him observed a minute's silence before the eternal flame for the unknown resistance fighter and the unknown soldier. After this, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Jean Bamananjara began their official talks. This evening, Oskar Fischer is giving a dinner for his guest.

Minister Talks With Stoph

LD291524 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1208 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 29 Aug (ADN) — GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph today received Malagasy Foreign Minister Jean Bemananjara. The talks were held in an open-minded atmosphere. Willi Stoph briefed the guest on the GDR's peace policy and the efforts of the working people in preparation for the 35th anniversary of the founding of the first worker and peasant state on German soil. Their creative strength make it possible to successfully pursue SED policy which is directed toward the people's well-being, despite the aggravated international situation caused by the imperialist policy of confrontation.

Jean Bemananjara reviewed Madagascar's internal development and explained his country's stance on current international questions. The activities of the president and the government are aimed at safeguarding peace, equal international cooperation and progress and the development of the country and the people of Madagascar.

~~Willi Stoph and Jean Bemananjara both stressed that preventing a nuclear war and halting the arms race are of decisive importance for all peoples and require the amalgamation of all forces of peace and understanding. They praised the good and friendly relations between their countries and spoke in favor of further developing them for the benefit of the peoples of the two states and in the interests of guaranteeing security and peace.~~

Present at the talks were GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and the GDR Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar Manfred Schubarth. Earlier, Jean Bemananjara visited the Berlin television tower. While inspecting the view from the television cafe he recalled his visit to Berlin 11 years ago, when many buildings in the GDR capital which have now been completed were still under construction. He was impressed by the harmonious blending of the old and the new in laying out the city center.

Bemananjara Meets Honecker

LD291741 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1325 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 29 Aug (ADN) — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council received today at the official building of the State Council Jean Bemananjara, minister for foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. The guest conveyed cordial greetings and regards from Colonel Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, which Erich Honecker answered equally cordially.

Erich Honecker explained the GDR's peace policy, stressing that the GDR understands it to be its foremost task at the side of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, together with all forces dedicated to peace to avert from humanity the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. The tensions in the world, which are increasing as a result of the course of confrontation and armament of the most aggressive U.S. and NATO circles, are grounds for grave concern. Erich Honecker stated that the GDR is actively committed to ensuring that reason regains the upper hand in international relations. Everything has to be done to reduce tensions. Concerns for preservation of humanity dictated the alliance in a broad coalition of reason of all peaceful forces willing to negotiate, which could effect a change to improve the world political situation.

Jean Bemananjara expressed admiration for the GDR's policy and the achievements made in the 35 years of its existence. He expressed the country's great interest in the preservation of peace and effective measures to reduce arms. The Democratic Republic of Madagascar is very concerned about the militarization of the oceans by imperialism. Together with neighboring countries of the Indian Ocean it is actively committed to the transformation of this sea into a peace zone and to the holding of the planned UN conference in Colombo about the Indian Ocean. It was unanimously agreed that the course of armament and confrontation of the most aggressive imperialist circles, which endanger peace, threaten the existence of all peoples. Comprehensive measures to reduce armament could in contrast release considerable financial and material funds for the social and economic development of the peoples.

Erich Honecker praised the commitment to peace by Madagascar and other Indian Ocean states, stressing that the GDR shares their concern about the conversion of the Indian Ocean into a military deployment area and the dangers this presents for their national independence, peace, and security in the region. It will also continue to work actively as before for the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. The two partners in the talk showed their high satisfaction with the state of friendly relations reached between the GDR and Madagascar.

They affirmed the will of their states to continue developing and extending bilateral cooperation for their peoples' benefit and in the interest of peace.

Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign affairs minister; Heinz Eichler, secretary of the State Council; and Manfred Schubarth, GDR ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, took part in the talk, which was conducted in a friendly atmosphere.

Soelle Receives Foreign Minister

LD291706 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1430 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 29 Aug (ADN) -- Horst Soelle, GDR foreign trade minister, received this afternoon Jean Bamananjara, foreign affairs minister of Madagascar, who is visiting the GDR. The two sides stressed that economic relations between the two countries have developed well. In the talks the tasks necessary for the continuation of the economic cooperation were discussed and commitments for their resolution established.

FOREST EXPERTS MEET COUNTERPARTS IN FRG

AU300953 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Aug 84 p 2

[Text] Bonn (ADN) -- On Tuesday [28 August] forest experts from the GDR and FRG started a technical discussion in Bischofgruen (FRG) on the consequences of forest damage for forestry. The 3-day exchange of experiences and views concentrates on flanking measures such as comparability of investigation methods, questions of research, and the use of fertilizers to improve the nutrient balance of the forest soil.

SPD HONORS SOCIALIST WHO DIED AT BUCHENWALD

AU281307 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25/26 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- A delegation of the SPD Executive Committee laid a bouquet on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the death of Rudolf Breitscheid in the socialists' memorial in Berlin-Friedrichsfelde on Friday. The SPD delegation headed by Hans Apel, member of the SPD Presidium and deputy chairman of the SPD Bundestag Parliamentary Group, honored the former chairman of the SPD Reichstag Group who died in Buchenwald concentration camp in 1944 as an upright antifascist. The delegation included Harry Ristock, SPD Executive Committee member, and other SPD functionaries. Earlier the delegation laid a wreath at the grave of Rudolf Breitscheid in the Waldfriedhof in Stahnsdorf.

ANGOLAN PUBLIC PROSECUTOR, DELEGATION END VISIT

AU300935 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Aug 84 p 2

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN) -- The delegation of the public prosecutor's office from the People's Republic of Angola headed by Public Prosecutor Monteiro de Abreu ended its 1-week visit to the GDR on Tuesday.

Angolan lawyers honoring an invitation by the GDR general prosecuting attorney, Josef Streit, acquainted themselves with the work of the Office of the GDR General Prosecuting Attorney in strengthening socialist legality and guaranteeing the safe protection of worker-peasant power, socialist property, and citizens rights.

During his visit Abreu was received by Joachim Heusinger, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of justice; Friedrich Dickel, minister of the interior and head of the German People's Police; as well as by Heinrich Toeplitz, GDR Supreme Court President.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES DPRK COUNTERPART

LD292031 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1823 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 29 Aug (ADN) -- The visit of the DPRK military delegation to the GDR will contribute to the further deepening of the many years of friendship and comradeship-in-arms between the two armies. This was said by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and defense minister, in a talk with the DPRK delegation, which is led by Army General O Chin-u, member of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of the People's Armed Forces.

Army Gen O Chin-u reported on the efforts of the soldiers to strengthen the defense of the country in the interest of the reliable defense of the socialist achievements made by the DPRK from the attacks of imperialism.

The GDR defense minister explained initiatives and results achieved by members of the National People's Army (NVA) in honor of the 35th anniversary of the GDR. They are aimed at making the anniversary year the most successful to date in the struggle for high fighting strength and combat readiness and at so reliably fulfilling the class task of defending the socialist fatherland and peace beside the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies. In the evening Army Gen Hoffmann gave a dinner in honor of the delegation. In their toasts the defense ministers paid tribute to the friendly relations between the two socialist countries and the close ties of comradeship-in-arms between their armed forces. Minister Hoffman stressed that the cooperation between the two states over several decades has entered a new, higher stage with the visit of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, and with the conclusion of a treaty of friendship and cooperation. The military delegation was welcomed the same day at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport with a military ceremony.

USSR'S KOSTANDOV COMMENTS ON RAW-MATERIALS TRADE

For ADN German commentary by Leonid Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, regarding the high level of USSR-GDR raw materials and goods trade, see page F 9 in the Eastern Europe section of the 30 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

TV ON MISSION OF ARMY POLITICAL OFFICER

DW291203 East Berlin Television Service in German 1425 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Narrative to video report on career of National People's Army political officer]

[Text] Part of a political officer's duty is briefing young soldiers on the regiment's history. The special characteristics of a professional political officer are above all that he is a party worker and a sociologist with solid military knowledge.

His work place is on training and practice grounds as well as in briefing rooms. Explaining, arguing, convincing -- that is one aspect of this job. Another aspect is showing how to act and being an example. A political officer also goes through fire and water with the soldiers. While he can lead his unit in training and combat, that is not the main thing.

[Begin unidentified first lieutenant recording] The specific feature of the profession of a political officer is -- let me put it this way -- that he has a very close relationship of confidence with the soldiers, NCO's, and officers, and that he must be an example in both political-ideological and military respects. This means that he must not only be a good adviser on political-ideological learning, but must also be able to give the soldiers help, support, and guidance; he must be able to mobilize the soldiers, above all his own soldiers, for the fulfillment of their tasks in any situation. [end recording]

One of these tasks is antitank combat. It definitely takes courage, speed, and dexterity to attack such a steel colossus. The deputy commanding officer for political affairs participates in such training to help the platoon and detachment leaders and to be able to assess the strong and weak sides of every individual and the group as a whole.

As his position shows, the work of the political officers is dominated during combat training in the field or during exercises by political work. He compiles the field bulletin board newspaper by which soldiers can obtain information not only about the latest news of the day but also about their personal performance in training and their unit's performance.

The ultimate goal of the activities of the political officer is to constantly preserve and improve the company's fighting potential and combat readiness. Thus, he constantly keeps abreast of military developments. Here, for instance, together with the platoon leader he is evaluating the results of tactical training [video shows infantry training with 60 armored personnel carriers] and making suggestions as to what specifically should be improved. Even if only apparently little things are involved, the work of the political officer is always aimed at imparting to the army member socialist morals and qualities of mind such as courage, steadfastness, and readiness for action.

Political instruction is an important field in the work of the political officer -- theses, contradictions, and results which ultimately inspire the soldiers to excellent military performance and constantly keep awake in them the conviction that they are serving for their own sake. Just as the political officer profits from his sociological knowledge, his physical abilities are tested in this room [video shows physical fitness room].

The political officer must also be with the soldiers after their daily tour of duty so he can inspire them and arouse their enthusiasm by his own participation in off-duty activities [video shows club council meeting]. Just as the company's political deputy discusses here with the club council the next events to be arranged, he generally looks after the spiritual, cultural, and athletic life in the unit.

He provides guidance to the party organization and also is a partner to the FDJ Executive Board with a wealth of ideas. During all these activities he avails himself of the cultural facilities of the regiment, such as the club with its library of about 10,000 volumes.

At his place of duty, but also in the nearby garrison town, the political officer finds many preconditions for making suggestions to the comrades pertaining to sensible off-duty activities.

Surely such a visit to the Haendel Museum in Halle [video shows the interior of the museum with the visiting soldiers] will not be to everybody's liking. This is why the political officer seeks to make allowances for interests and inclinations, as conditions allow. The staff of the House of the Army will assist with advice and practical help in all cases.

Political officers — applications for such a career should be filed when the applicant is in ninth grade — study at an officer academy for 4 years and then are commissioned as lieutenants and graduate as sociologists. Subsequently, they work in the different branches of service — in fighter and helicopter wings of the air forces, aboard ships of the People's Navy, in the signal units and in other specialized troop components, and naturally also in armored regiments, to list just a few examples. The requirements for the profession of a political officer are the following: eligibility for enrollment in an institute of higher learning, premilitary career training in the Society for Sports and Technology, and active social work. As a rule, his first assignment is that of company deputy commander for political affairs or of PDJ secretary in a battalion. Possibilities for development include, among others, promotion to deputy commanding officer for political affairs on a higher command level and the assignment as a propagandist, youth functionary, or cultural official.

BRIEFS

LIBYA FRIENDSHIP EVENT — The president of the GDR-Libya Friendship Committee, Professor Joerg Vorholzer paid tribute to the achievements made in a short time by the new Libya. At an event in Leipzig to mark the forthcoming 15th anniversary of the Libyan revolution, he said that they showed what a people could achieve who resolutely pursue an anti-imperialist path. The Presidium member of the Libya-GDR Friendship Society, Omar [name indistinct], affirmed the support of his country for the peace initiatives of the socialist countries. The U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe also threaten the people of North America. [sentence as received] [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2200 GMT 24 Aug 84 LD]

UGANDA TRADE AGREEMENT — Berlin, 29 Aug (ADN) — In line with the interests of the GDR and Ugandan Governments to tangibly develop trade relations and as a result of negotiations on further deepening of the economic relations, an agreed document was signed in Berlin on Wednesday. It contains spheres of cooperation and necessary work steps to be taken to this end. According to the document, the GDR will supply the Republic of Uganda with machines and equipment for capital works for the economy and import from the Republic of Uganda the products of the country. The document was signed for the GDR by Dr Gerhard Beil, Council of Ministers member and state secretary in the Foreign Trade Ministry, and for the Republic of Uganda by Dr Luwuliza Kirunda, secretary general of the Ugandan People's Congress (UPC). [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1914 GMT 29 Aug 84 LD]

GRAIN PLAN FULFILLED — Berlin, 29 Aug (ADN) — The state plan for grain was fulfilled on Wednesday [29 August] in the GDR. This was stated by the Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry and Food. Now the cooperative farmers are concentrating their efforts on intercropping, harvesting potatoes, animal feeds, vegetables, and fruit; and sowing winter seed over the coming weeks. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1353 GMT 29 Aug 84 LD]

FRG DAILY, TV, TASS CITED ON HONECKER VISIT

AU291311 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 28 Aug 84 p 2

[MTI-TASS report: "It Is Important and Necessary -- the Leaders of the FRG Government Coalition on Erich Honecker's Planned Trip"]

[Text] In a radio interview on Sunday, 26 August, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher again dissociated himself from the recent provocative statements made by Alfred Dregger, chairman of the CDU-CSU Bundestag faction. He declared that there are no differences of opinion in the government coalition in Bonn concerning the importance of Erich Honecker's visit to the FRG. The visit, he pointed out, is important and necessary. A similar position was taken by Lothar Spath, deputy chairman of the CDU, in an interview given to WELT AM SONNTAG.

FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl also did his best to reduce the importance of Dregger's comments, in a statement to the ZDF television station on Sunday, 26 August. He declared that he started from the premises that Erich Honecker would visit the FRG.

X X X

As reported by TASS, Yevgeniy Grigorev, deputy chief editor of PRAVDA, dealt with the issue of West German revanchism in a Soviet Television program on Saturday evening, 25 August.

He cited facts to show that the revanchist voices have become stronger in the FRG. He quoted Heinrich Windelen, inner-German relations minister, as saying that the issue of the German borders -- so to speak -- has not yet been settled. He pointed out that "the openness of the German question" is being more and more frequently mentioned in the FRG.

"The allied powers' decisions of Yalta and Potsdam in 1945 contain important obligations according to which everything must be done in order to make sure that the threat of war will never again emerge from German soil. It is high time to remind certain absent-minded Western leaders of this" -- stressed Yevgeniy Grigorev.

REPORT ON MANPOWER SHORTAGE, DISTRIBUTION

AU291038 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Aug 84 p 1

["Correspondent's" report on manpower situation: "Productivity Has Considerably Increased -- Demand for Workers Continues To Be Great -- Uncovering of Reserves Is Slow"]

[Text] In line with previous years' practice, enterprises in 1984 also planned to employ more personnel than they could really take. However, this year they did take better account of the realities. This is borne out by the fact that, while last year's excess demand totalled 30,000, this year it was only 20,000. According to the conclusions of the State Wage and Labor Office, the reason for the excess demand continues to be the fact that, as a result of extensive growth in previous years, the number of jobs well exceeds the available manpower. In addition to this among other things the level of organization is low, the system of economic regulation does not yet put enough emphasis on rational personnel management, and the exploration and utilization of reserves is slow.

The number of people employed in the material [anyag] branches in the first half of the year decreased by 1.4 percent compared to the same period last year. Reduced staffing was primarily a characteristic of the agricultural production cooperatives, where the personnel level decreased 3.6 percent compared to last year. Migration from industry and the construction industry -- something which was strong in previous years -- has decreased. In this connection, a role is also played by the enterprise work business partnerships which help to retain manpower by making available extra income. Staffing was stabilized by the increasing number of enterprises now participating in experimental income regulation -- in which wage development possibilities are considerably better -- and by this year's central wage policy measures, an increased shift-supplement, the introduction of a hot-workshop supplement, and the adoption of a 40-hour working week.

The value of socialist industrial production increased by 4 percent. The production value per capita employed increased by 4.6 percent (4.9 percent in the case of manual workers). The production value per hour showed a particularly favorable increase of 7.9 percent. The situation in the construction industry is worse; here, per capita building and installation activity decreased by 4.2 percent, more than expected.

In the increased industrial production value the activity of the enterprise business work partnerships also appears, the average staff of which increased by 41,000. According to calculations, compared to the first half of last year, the enterprise business work partnerships in industry occupied the working time of some 14,000 full-time workers. Whilst acknowledging the positive aspects, experts also see considerable danger in the fact that, due to the activity of the enterprise business work partnerships, enterprises are under less constraint to examine their internal resources and employ workers more rationally during core working time.

Manpower shortages and excesses continue to coexist in our economy. Manpower demands are rather different according to area and profession. While, for instance, Hajdu-Bihar and Veszprem countries primarily have a demand for untrained manpower, Borsod and Szolnok countries struggle with shortages of professional manpower in the construction and chemical industries. And while they are crying out for men to undertake hard physical labor in Borsod, at the same time they have difficulty providing work for untrained women.

According to the representative survey of the State Wage and Labor Office, only one-third of the enterprises have carried out manpower regrouping -- and this, too, almost entirely within the compounds -- mainly to eliminate the tensions resulting from the uneven production rhythm. Modification of the manpower structure in accordance with the people's economic goals is not advancing at the required pace.

REAGAN 17 AUG SPEECH SERVES ELECTION POLITICS

LD251324 Warsaw PAP in English 1116 GMT 25 Aug 84

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 25 Aug PAP -- In a tough-worded commentary for ZYCIE WARSZAWY Marian Dobrosielski described President Reagan's meeting with Polish Americans on Aug. 17 as a "smart attempt to win the votes of Polish Americans by receiving their representatives at the White House and delivering a demagogical and coldwarlike address.

"When the West expected the Polish Government to reject the (Roman-Catholic) Church's initiative (to form a private farmers' fund), it declared preparedness to finance it right away with several billion dollars, nearly a thousand times more than the 10 million Reagan will now try to get approved by Congress."

In a reference to President Reagan's questioning of the Yalta provisions on the same occasion, Dobrosielski said Yalta had seen no mysterious conspiracy dealing with a division of the world or Europe into spheres of influence of the superpowers. Said Dobrosielski:

"Reagan is then remembering something which in Yalta was there not [as received], while completely forgetting the U.S. firm commitment (to be a side in coordinating the policies of the three powers and their joint action)."

"Reagan is not only forgetting it, but his actions in the international arena are flagrantly out of phase with it," Dobrosielski stressed, and added:

"Ronald Reagan and George Bush take advantage of their interpretation of the Yalta Agreements to question the present territorial and political realities in Europe, which have been reasserted by the CSCE, and they are seeking to turn the entire world into a U.S. sphere of influence by way of a policy of coercion, blackmail and threats."

As another paper to comment on President Reagan's statement of Aug. 17, TRYBUNA LUDU said: "The President's address once again confirms our thesis on his instrumental treatment of Polish affairs. Irrespective of the entire verbalism, Poland is for him only an object of activity within his general, anti-communist and superpower policy. It is neither 'human rights' declined in all cases nor other developments and transformations in the evolution of this country that count. The goal of his activity are attempts to destabilize the socialist system and to impose his supremacy. And Poland is to be only an object of [words indistinct]

"This is an indirect proof of the rightness of our policy. If Ronald Reagan and George Shultz question the Yalta order in Europe, which is the guarantor of this country's sovereignty and territorial inviolability, thus elementary principles of the reason of state tell us to unyieldingly be in the ranks of these forces which defend this order," the daily went on.

"If the President announces to further intensify interference in Poland's internal affairs, commonsense (...) [PAP parens, ellipsis] tells us to join as closely as possible these forces, which are the only effective barrier on the road of the U.S. dictat," TRYBUNA LUDU opined.

"Hegemonism, chauvinism and anti-communist obsession obscured President Reagan's ability of political thinking," TRYBUNA LUDU said characterising the President's entire policy.

REAGAN OFFER TO AGRICULTURAL FUND ATTACKED

AU290839 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 23 Aug 84 p 2

[Commentary signed "(Z.M.)": "The 'Generosity' of the President"]

[Text] In its last issue dated 19 August, TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY printed an extensive discussion with members of the Organizing Committee of the Agricultural Fund which, as it recalled, was set up on the initiative of the Polish Episcopate and the episcopates of Western countries.

The discussion, which contained much interesting information, was participated in by Engineer Piotr Dabrowski, Professor Jerzy Dietl, Andrzej Soltynski, Andrzej Stelmachowski (the committee's chairman), Witold Trzeciakowski, Dr Maria Stolzman (its secretary), and Editor Jerzy Siwek on behalf of TYGODNIK.

The speaker recalled that the aim of the fund, which was created on the basis of a law recently passed by the Sejm and functions on the authority of the law in force in the PPR, is to organize money to aid agriculture.

I think that we will all agree that the aim is beneficial not only to rural areas, but to all of us. Therefore, it would be a mistake not to take advantage of an occasion that presents itself, if only for that reason. As it became evident from the discussion, we are actually talking about a relatively small sum of money which is considerably more modest than that initially announced abroad, and is many times smaller than the sum spent from the state budget -- over \$1.5 billion per annum -- on things connected with agricultural needs; but in our situation even a small sum counts. Unfortunately, there are many divisions between Poles -- there can be fiercely disputed world outlooks and political discussions -- but fortunately, there is almost total agreement on the fundamental matters facing the nation and the state. The discussion in TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY also testified to this, although it is possible to argue with some of the views presented by its participants.

However, talks about the fund took place before President Reagan delivered his last, unprecedented speech, in which he tried on one hand to deny that a contemporary Polish state exists, while at the same time calling on Americans as well as Poles to confront this state; whereas on the other hand, he offered the abovementioned fund, as much as... \$10 million, and not in the form of a definite payment, but in the form of a proposal to Congress, which is to make the final decision. The appraisal of the President's "generosity" -- a President who knows perfectly well that Poland (not the government, but the people of our country) incurred losses amounting to \$13 billion as a result of the sanctions primarily imposed by the United States -- is the business of the Americans.

However, it is the Poles' business from every point of view, whether or not to accept the alms that are casually thrown to us as an annex to the anti-Polish program. Professor Trzeciakowski, after stressing the great importance of the fact that the fund is "a constructive initiative that is the result of cooperation between the state and the church," said in TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY: "The fund has a chance of succeeding under conditions of an improved general atmosphere of cooperation between Poland and the West."

"The fund does not stand a chance of success in the general framework of the policy that preaches that 'the worse it gets, the better,' and the fund has small chance of success in the framework of the general policy that follows the 'business comes first' line, because the fund is based on gifts and is therefore something more than a 'business.' This is why the implementation of this aid requires a very good climate of cooperation."

Nothing can be added to or taken away from these words, which evidence the understanding of everything that joins all Poles.

However, in the name of putting precisely this sense of community spirit above all divisions, should we not consider the taste and smell of these alms, offered to us as part of the program to set Poles against other Poles, to deny any kind of partnership with the Polish state, and to consciously worsen relations between Poland and the United States and therefore with the other Western countries, something that has been elevated to the status of a doctrine?

It would be worth hearing what the participants of the interesting -- I repeat -- discussion have to say about this.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH U.S., SYRIA

PM291251 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 21 Aug 84 p 3

[Remarks by Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Politburo member, in an unattributed interview by AL-BA'TH in Warsaw; date not given]

[Text] I very highly appreciate Syria's foreign policy. We have not forgotten your support for us. We still fully appreciate the Syrian statements when Poland was passing through difficult times. These statements were positive and supported our stand at a time when only a few states supported our position. That is why we hold these statements in high esteem and are grateful for them. We know that they were made by friends. We also commend Syria's international standing and the prominent position of your great leader, President Hafiz al-Asad. I want to emphasize that Syria plays an important part in Arab politics in the Middle East and in support of the causes of world peace and progress.

The general principles of Poland's policy are well known. I will underline the following points:

In our policy we pay special attention to the consolidation of practical bilateral relations with the socialist bloc states. Let me draw your attention to the following points:

1. Poland and the Soviet Union have signed a long-term economic program through the year 2000. That program is significant in that it is effective and cements the existing friendly relations between the two countries. That is why the West, particularly the United States, received it with anger; they saw it as a factor which fortifies the socialist camp's ranks.
2. Poland has recently effectively extended the Warsaw Pact agreement which expires next year.

The other thing we emphasize in our foreign policy is the development of our relations with the Third World and nonaligned states in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. We aim for more openness to further develop these relations. Our assessment of the result of this policy over the past 2 years is good.

We have rectified our foreign policy because in the seventies we had some deviation resulting from excessive openness to the West, which led to bad results to the point that Poland found itself burdened with economic relations with the West that resulted in heavy debts.

As far as our relations with Western capitalist states, we find ourselves at a dead end for no main fault of ours. U.S. policy, pressures, and interference in our domestic affairs are the cause. As is known, up to 1981, before the state of emergency was declared, the United States had encouraged and applauded the situation. After the state of emergency, it began imposing an economic blockade on Poland; its plan suffered total failure -- although it did cause serious damage to Poland, to the value of \$13 billion. We have adopted a firm stand toward that hostile policy. We are still calling for the removal of all those barriers and hostile measures. This situation has continued for the past 18 months, and we will preserve until the embargo is lifted and the United States halts its economic sanctions policy.

The hostile U.S. plan has failed. Results have proved this fact. An indication of this can be found in the recent U.S. decisions which denote a possibility of partial retraction, although these backtracking steps are not very important for our national economy. They are restricted to the reopening of the Polish airline LOT route between Poland and the United States and to scientific exchange between the two countries. The [removal of] these two barriers is only slightly beneficial to us and greatly beneficial to the United States. The civil aviation move is the result of pressure by U.S. travel and tourist companies. On the question of scientific exchange, the United States is interested in a Polish brain drain, out of Poland. It also wants to keep an eye on research in Polish institutes. Is this a fruitful policy? It is regrettable. It may achieve some results, but this scientific exchange and cooperation is mostly in the interest of the United States, not Poland.

We still have not officially responded to the recent U.S. steps, but we are engaged in a large-scale and thorough enlightenment campaign to expose to our public the real aims and intentions of the Reagan administration's policy. I would like to refer here to the TRYBUNA LUDU editorials analyzing our country's policy toward the United States and exposing U.S. policy toward our country. We will not indulge in bargaining over scientific cooperation. We will seek agreements more suitable to our interests.

The Americans say that "if the general economic blockade is well implemented, then we will not appoint ourselves as judges." Reagan is threatening to place more obstacles in our way in the field of monetary exchange. Our reply is that we do not consider ourselves to be students in a U.S. Sunday school. I add that the Americans do not wish to remove the two main obstacles in our dealings with them by:

1. resuming credit facilities between Poland and the United States;
2. giving Poland preference in economic deals by exempting their Polish imports from tax.

They are continuing their fierce campaign against us through radios situated outside the United States. We cannot say that U.S.-Polish relations are rosy. This situation is bound to reflect on our relations with West Europe. The state playing a special part in the U.S.-sponsored front aimed at isolating and cornering Poland is France. France's hostile policy toward our country has caused us and is still causing us serious damage which is difficult to compensate for.

I want to say that our relations with France have been good even in the days of the rightist regime. The recent cabinet changes in Paris have so far not produced anything positive in the political line pursued by the Mitterrand administration toward Poland. Despite this, we still assess France's attitude thoroughly and carefully.

The important issue in our relations with the Western states is Poland's debts. They are high and have reached \$26 billion. In 1982 I regarded this as a catastrophe for Poland. Now I view it somewhat differently, because the conditions related to these debts have tangibly changed. In 1982 Poland was at the top of the list of the debtor countries. Now many states are ahead of us. We are at the bottom of the list now, behind Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, and others. In 1980 we thought that our mistakes were mostly responsible for the debts, but now it can be said that the international monetary situation is also to blame, in addition to our erroneous economic policy. Today we can also say that the imbalance in the international currency exchange market conditions is also responsible for the increase of debts throughout the world. The world's debt problem undoubtedly calls for a radical and comprehensive international solution, but nevertheless we must repay our debts, and we will. We are participating in the talks of the Paris Club of "private commercial banks," and we will also repay our debts to other banks.

We are very concerned about the confrontation line pursued in U.S. policy, which has begun to disturb world peace. The missile projects are getting bigger and expanding at a very high rate. The attempts to use outer space for war purposes are terrible. West Europe has decided to allow West Germany to manufacture strategic bombers and missiles, which means that the only weapons the FRG does not have are nuclear and chemical weapons. We are very worried by the continued existence of major hotbeds of tension in the world, of which the Middle East is of course the most important.

I have previously praised Syria's policy in the Arab region. We believe that Syria and its foreign policy constitute an impregnable wall which is preventing confrontation. Apart from this threat, there is a more positive aspect. By that I mean the defeat inflicted on the United States, thanks to Syria's policy and the Lebanese nationalist forces. That policy has paralyzed the U.S. design connected with the famous Camp David agreement and U.S. policy in support of Israel. Evidence can be found in Israel's internal conditions and recent election results. A more worrying factor is the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation which, in my view, is a threat to the Arab region and states as well as to world peace. Our position in this connection is firm and well known. We will continue to firmly condemn Israeli expansionist policy. We strongly reaffirm our support for the Palestinian people's struggle for their legitimate right to have their own independent state. As you well know, we support the PLO and have raised our diplomatic representation with it to ambassadorial level. We always tell our friends in that organization that the success of their national work is contingent on them formulating a unified strategy with Syria. As stated in the January 1983 Warsaw Pact declaration, we maintain that a Middle East settlement should be achieved through an international conference with the participation of all parties. We believe that the only good and useful way is found in the recent Soviet initiative.

We believe that this idea forms a good basis for intensive activity in international circles. I personally will definitely seize the opportunity of my meeting with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar' to learn his views as to the most effective ways of promoting this idea at the United Nations and in other international circles.

When talking about the Arab states, the thing that worries us is the Iraq-Iran war. In our opinion, it is a meaningless war between two sides which should be friends. The war is destroying both countries. Only the Americans stand to benefit from it, because it gives them an objective chance to interfere in the affairs of the Arab states, especially in the Gulf region. Some time ago we received an Arab League delegation in connection with this dispute. Peace efforts must be supported because we believe that the fire must be put out in that area and that a just and peaceful solution would be a deadly blow to imperialist policy.

The U.S. strategists have naturally and definitely been trying to raise the degree of tension in the following three areas.

1. Poland: They were sure that their scheme would succeed, but our decisions, taken under the leadership of Comrade Jaruzelski, have dashed their hopes and left them no room for action, except in the Middle East;
2. The Middle East: If they do not achieve success there they will turn to Central America.

We are capable of foiling their plan through the solidarity of the progressive forces, including Poland, Syria, and all other progressive states. I emphasize that we can frustrate the United States, and we can work to boost the world peace movement.

Syrian-Polish relations are traditionally very good. They are characterized by frank friendship, mutual understanding, and close mutual cooperation. This advanced state of relations is the result of the nature of political relations specified at leadership levels in both our countries. This includes the similarity and, very often, identity of views on the main problems of our contemporary world and, above all, on the Middle East problem and ways of solving it.

Poland gratefully recalls Syria's unwavering and firm support for the decisions adopted by the Polish Government from January 1981 onward. That is how highly we value our political relations, which are rich in all kinds of bilateral contacts. The mutual cooperation between the PZPR and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party occupies a prominent place in these relations, as demonstrated in the high-level party contacts over the past 2 years. Relations between our Armed Forces are also growing. In 1980 Syrian Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas was a guest in Poland. Our parliamentary relations are also growing, and we are happy about the effective relations between the popular organizations in both countries, such as the youth, women's, peasants, and trade union organizations. Mutual cooperation between them plays an important part in strengthening the friendship between our two nations. We gladly confirm that both countries are making efforts to promote a good degree of economic cooperation despite the periodic difficulties on both sides.

We highly value Syrian-Polish mutual cooperation in the cultural and scientific fields. In the past 10 years 230 Syrians completed their education in Poland. There are presently about 270 Syrian students in Poland.

We are confident that bilateral relations will flourish further in the near future, particularly at the political level, because this is in the interests of the Polish and Syrian people.

CDU'S CZAJA RENEWS REVANCHIST, ANTI-POLISH CLAIMS

LD281521 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, August 28 -- "Herbert Czaja, chairman of the revanchist Union of the Expellees /BDV/ and CDU Bundestag deputy, came up with a fresh, outrageous anti-Polish statement," TRYBUNA LUDU's FRG correspondent reported today.

"Czaja's statement, published yesterday by a revanchist bulletin OSMIPRESS and marked by a particularly aggressive and brutal tone, even by the standards of local revisionists, accuses Poland of... [PAP ellipses] violating legal commitments and assumptions of the December 1970 treaty with the FRG.

"This 'violation', according to Czaja, consists in 'Jaruzelski's trying to force the FRG to recognize Poland's full, sovereign rights to the territories situated east of the Odra and Nysa Luzyczna Rivers which had not ceased to belong to Germany'. Czaja, as one can see, not only negates the recognition by the FRG of Poland's western border in the December treaty — which, after all, he had already done many a time — but regards referring to that recognition as an inadmissible 'coercion', TRYBUNA LUDU pointed out.

"Czaja repeats his notorious demand that Poland-FRG economic relations be used for exerting pressure on Poland with an eye to obtaining 'appropriate benefits'. He says outright that 'economic shocks' in the socialist states are by all means welcome considering goals of the movement of which he is a representative, said the paper and added in conclusion:

"This outrageous statement came right the day after Chancellor Kohl's televised interview in which the FRG head of government described the thesis on growing revanchist tendencies in the FRG as a 'sheer nonsense' and assessed the Landsmannschaften movement as marked by good will and peaceful intentions. Czaja's statement of Monday was more than telling accompaniment to those reassuring words".

GDR-FRG RELATIONS, WORLD REACTION VIEWED

AU291415 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 27 Aug 84 p 7

[Wojciech Pomianowski article: "The GDR-FRG"]

[Text] The theme-specter of a "unified Germany" has recently been occurring frequently in the FRG press. It rampages the columns of even the most well-known and famous newspapers and journals, some of which speak of the "ghost of Wilhelmstrasse," while others of "the threat of German neutralism." As William Safire of THE NEW YORK TIMES suggests, in view of this, the German problem, which has now been intensified, is provoking reaction from the two great powers.

Safire based this conclusion on the position taken by the Soviet press, and particularly of Moscow PRAVDA, which drew attention and expressed its criticism in two well-known articles on the growing revisionist trends in FRG politics and FRG attempts to "undermine the basis of the socialist system" in the GDR. Bonn was not the only addressee of this criticism, according to Safire and the West.

At the same time on the Rhine, a vehement discussion blew up after a statement made by Hans Apel, former defense minister, about the "open" or "closed" German problem; that is, over the possibility of unifying Germany, because this is, after all, what this kind of euphemism stands for.

Finally, an extensive interview covering many themes was quite recently published in the GDR by Erich Honecker, the leader of this country, and was, because of its date and content, treated by many commentators as a reply to foreign assessments and speculation about the relations between the two German states.

It is precisely these relations that recently have become the subject of world interest and, sometimes, of disbelief. This is because of the intensive development of these relations since the CDU/CSU/FDP coalition came to power in the FRG with Chancellor Kohl at its head. Despite the deployment of new U.S. missiles on FRG territory and the Soviet countermoves in the GDR, contacts between these neighbors have been developing across the Elbe in opposition to the sudden cooling of relations between the East and West. These contacts have been characterized by a mutual exchange of political visits on various levels on an unprecedented scale, by the revival of economic cooperation, more billions of FRG credits, by the GDR easing restrictions on two-way passenger traffic, and finally, by Bonn announcing the date of the first visit in history of a GDR leader to the FRG in September (although this has not yet been confirmed by Berlin).

It is understandable that the revived contacts between the two German states were also greeted with interest and various reactions in Poland. This is because it would have been absurd to suppose that the so-called German problem ceased to exist in the minds of all Poles the moment the war ended and the Potsdam resolution or the treaties with the GDR in Zgorzelec and with the FRG in Warsaw were signed, the more so since the latter is interpreted differently on the Vistula than on the Rhine. Poland's sensitivity to German matters is, therefore, as much justified historically and, also in part today, as Polish sensitivity is mistaken in the FRG for oversensitivity.

The basic aspect of our state and national interests regarding German matters after 1945, was and is the Polish western border on the Odra and Nysa Luzycka Rivers, and the concern that neither Poland, Europe, nor the world should ever again be threatened by war, a war that could again emerge from German soil. It is from this point of view that the hypothetical unification of Germany in accordance with FRG concepts -- which are based on the decisions of the so-called German treaty of 1954 drawn up by the FRG with Western powers and which plans for the "future German state" a system analogous to that existing in the Federal Republic -- would be a threat to both our western border and to peace in Europe and the world. This is because the only country that, despite the negotiated treaties, continues to strive programmatically to change European borders, even if this is an obstacle to the "new peaceful order in Europe," is precisely the FRG.

But in politics it is not hypotheses but reality that counts. This reality includes the postwar creation of a political and territorial status quo in Europe, a status quo that is treated as the basis of peace and the balance of forces by the two political military blocs, which are divided by the Elbe border. It was also in view of this that former FRG Chancellor Willy Brandt said in the past that "the Soviet Union and the United States can differ on a hundred issues, but on the hundred and first they are in agreement -- they will never agree to a unified Germany." This is also why, despite the propaganda statements made by many Western politicians on the "lawless" division of Europe, the weekly NEWSWEEK recently wrote that "the Germans who are awaiting realistic progress on the unification issue will presumably be very disappointed. Still having the memory of World War II in mind, the Soviet Union and the NATO allies will never allow this to happen." The abovementioned William Safire openly warned Bonn that "a neutral Germany would not have the support of the West." Moscow PRAVDA also categorically rejected all the speculation and unification ideas put forward by Bonn. Erich Honecker added in his recent interview that "the unification of socialism with capitalism is just as impossible as linking fire with water," and went on to recall the conditions for dialogue between the GDR and the FRG, which were listed 4 years ago at Gera, including the demand for the FRG's full respect of the GDR's sovereignty.

In this situation, if we exclude the possibility of a nuclear frenzy, after which there would not be anything for anyone to defend in any case, the Polish western border has a sufficient guarantee of permanence. That is why certain aspects of the current German-German dialogue do not cause direct concern regarding the border issue. Instead they can cause reservations and even our surprise in connection with certain paradoxes.

This is because it is paradoxical that the Bonn government is extending its hand toward this dialogue, albeit a hand armed with an olive branch, the only government in Europe that is loudly proclaiming its desire to consolidate peace while it continues to question its basis. If we accept that the postwar borders constitute this basis as well as the relative balance of forces (since no other, better balance has, after all, been discovered up to now), then can these borders be consolidated when the 1937 borders are being considered and new missiles are being deployed on FRG territories, missiles that violate this balance? Can they in this way "limit the harm" brought about by the new round of the arms race in Europe?

Poland resolutely supports dialogue while stressing the role of small and medium countries in improving the international situation, but only when the intentions of both sides are sincere, clear, and suit the interests of other nations, of peace and cooperation. Let us recall that for Poland, this is primarily a border issue and one that concerns the aversion of the danger of war.

However, the only aspect of the so-called German problem in the eyes of many Poles. Another aspect is the nation's position among its neighbors. The Polish and German nations have been fierce rivals for centuries regarding this issue. This rivalry is based on the belief that a weaker nation is always dependent on its stronger neighbor and for this reason loses importance in the eyes of its allies as well as its opponents. The Poles usually lost in this rivalry, as they were insufficiently strong politically, economically, and militarily. The effects were painful and in keeping with the old truth that the real independence not only of a state, but also of a nation, can only be ensured through a parity of forces.

Looking back at the 40-year postwar history of the relations between the Poles and the Germans, people who live in two different states, and looking back at their achievements as well as at the international effects of Poland's economic and political internal problems, at the balance of forces in Europe and among our allies -- we cannot forget about this second aspect. It continues to be relevant, as many comparisons are again being drawn up to our disadvantage. This reduces our significance in the international arena as well as in the socialist camp, while it increases others, the significance and room for maneuver. The improvement of the situation in our country is, therefore, of great importance, and this is something that primarily depends on us.

WALESA TO WARN GOVERNMENT IN 31 AUGUST SPEECH

NC291316 Paris AFP in English 1305 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 29 (AFP) — Solidarity leader Lech Walesa today warned the Polish Government that it risked a "national tragedy" if it persisted in governing "without taking into account the wishes of the people".

The warning came in a speech, released to the Western press today, which Mr Walesa is planning to make at the Gdansk Shipyards on Friday to mark the fourth anniversary of the agreements which legalized the now banned trade union Solidarity.

Mr Walesa called on the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski to return to the "path of reason" and to "hold talks to take into account the population's democratic wishes." He also demanded the "immediate restoration" of union freedom.

Mr Walesa attacked the government's "irresponsible policies" which he said "treated the citizen like a beast of burden, his earnings as a threat to economic stability, his hopes as dangerous ideology, and his demonstrations as treason to the homeland".

Mr Walesa said he more than ever favoured "compromise" but added that time was pressing for a "national agreement which would allow Poland to escape from its economic crisis" and which would avoid an "uncontrolled explosion of despair and indignation".

OPPOSITION LEADERS MEET; CALL FOR DEMONSTRATIONS

OW300014 Hong Kong AFP in English 2344 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 29 (AFP) -- Adam Michnick, a leading member of the Workers' Self-Defence Committee (KOR) today met Zbigniew Bujak, leader of the underground leadership of the banned Solidarity trade union (TKK), union sources said here.

Mr Michnik, who was released from prison on August 4 after more than two and a half years in detention under an amnesty for political prisoners, was the third opposition leader released under the amnesty to meet Mr Bujak.

His meeting with Mr Bujak was announced in a statement dated August 28 which reached the Western press here today, but the statement gave no details of when or where the two met, or what they talked about.

Meanwhile, underground Solidarity leaders in Nowa Huta, the industrial suburb of Krakow, and in Wroclaw, southwest Poland, today called for demonstrations on Friday to mark the fourth anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk accords which legalized Solidarity. The calls for a "peaceful demonstration" in Wroclaw and "a mass then a demonstration" in Nowa Huta were the first calls for Solidarity demonstrations on Friday.

Earlier today, Solidarity leader Lech Walesa warned that Poland has heading for "national tragedy" if the government did not take into account the nation's wish for negotiation with the government, rather than any direct confrontation.

ACTIVITIES CONTINUE TO SURRENDER UNDER AMNESTY

LD291327 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] The implementation of the Amnesty Act continues. Instances of a collective emergence from hiding by members of illegal structures have been reported recently.

Nine employees of the local furniture factory have reported to the ZAMOSK Voivodship Internal Affairs Office. They were distributing illegal publications in their factory. They have also been organizing collections of money to finance illegal activities. Six members of the staff of the nitrogen works who distributed illegal publications, have reported to the Wloclawek Voivodship Internal Affairs Office. The decision to report their activities has made it possible for those persons to return to normal life.

PRON DECLARATION ON AMNESTY, NATIONAL ACCORD

LD291828 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Good evening. The Presidium of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] National Council Executive Committee has held a meeting in Warsaw. The meeting was chaired by Jan Dobraczynski. The basis for a discussion of PRON's tasks in consolidating the foundations for and creating new levels of national accord was a report by Secretary General of the National Council Jerzy Jaskiernia on the sociopolitical situation in Poland and the implementation of the Amnesty Act, passed on the initiative of PRON.

The Presidium discussed the movement's participation in the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland and acquainted itself with the initiatives taken to mark the 45th anniversary of the Nazi attack on Poland and the outbreak of World War II. The Presidium of the PRON National Council Executive Committee approved a declaration. It says, among other things:

Poland is overcoming the effects of the economic, political, and moral crisis. Out of the protest of the working class, whose correctness was confirmed by the Ninth PZPR Congress, there were born a program of socialist renewal, national rebirth, and reform, on the basis of which all patriotic forces take their stand. There is not nor can there be any turning back from the chosen way. Attempts to exploit the processes begun in August 1980 for a political game calculated to anarchize life in Poland and to undermine the foundation of the socialist state, were the cause of dramatic events on a national scale and the painful experiences of many citizens of People's Poland. These attempts had to be opposed. This did not diminish the lasting significance of the fundamental values of the worker protest and the agreements concluded at the time.

PRON is the spokesman for consistent implementation of the idea of national accord and moral rebirth. We must strive to resolve differences and tensions by dialogue and agreement, and to make this a permanent value in our life. It is on this, first and foremost, that the significance of the social agreements in Gdansk, Szczecin, and Jastrzebie depends. This should be remembered by everyone who cares about the future of the homeland, both citizens and those who exercise authority in their name. No opportunity must be squandered today for consolidating the foundations of agreement. An important step toward full normalization was the people's council elections and the announcement of Sejm elections in 1985.

The Presidium of the PRON National Council Executive Committee believes that the implementation of the Amnesty Act, passed by the Sejm on the movement's initiative, has great importance and is a sign of progressive normalization, of overcoming the effects of the political circles, and of consolidating the foundations of national accord. The amnesty has enabled those people who undertook activity in conflict with the law for political motives, to return to normal life.

Next, PRON appeals to all Poles who base themselves on the Constitution to undertake and broaden dialogue and agreement. Faced with the complicated socioeconomic tasks in Poland, the tense international situation and the arms race caused by the forces of imperialism, and the negation of the political-territorial order in Europe, directly damaging to Poland and the integrity of its borders, all attempts to sow unrest and disrupt normal life are in conflict with the most vital interests of our nation and state. Attention was drawn to the threat of militarism, revenge, and territorial revisionism on the eve of the 45th anniversary of the attack by Hitlerite Germany on Poland and the outbreak of World War II. May the commemoration of that anniversary be an opportunity for civic reflection and conclusions about our national obligations.

PZPR COMMISSION DISCUSSES AMNESTY, MILITIA BILL

AU281045 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Aug 84 pp 1-2

[Text] PAP -- On 25 August the PZPR Central Committee Law and Order Commission discussed the implementation of the Amnesty Act and studied information on the results of the consultations on the bill on the Voluntary Reserve of the Citizens' Militia. The commission also expressed its views on the plan for implementing the tasks posed by the resolutions of the 16th Central Committee plenum and by the principles of the 1985 Central Annual Plan.

The session, chaired by Mirosław Milewski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, was attended by General of Arms Florian Siwicki, Politburo candidate member and national defense minister, and by Michał Atlas, head of the Central Committee Administration Department.

The session stressed the universal nature of this year's amnesty, which has so far benefited 285,000 persons. Whenever necessary, the amnestied persons have been given extensive postpenitentiary assistance. Some 15,000 persons have received cash grants, 3,000 persons clothes, and 1,700 persons have been provided with fares for home or places of work. Even before they were freed, 1,300 amnestied persons had been provided with jobs of their choice and with the necessary accommodation in workers hostels. Persons needing medical attention were directed to medical centers for checkups or treatment that had been interrupted by imprisonment.

In line with the provisions of the Amnesty Act, prosecutors have applied stringent measures against those who pooh-poohed the benefits of clemency. Almost all persons suspected of recidivism were arrested soon after having been freed. Reports in this connection include the personal data of such persons, and the press continues to extensively describe their new crimes. Criminal proceedings against recidivists will be completed as soon as possible so that if convicted, they will not be entitled to the benefits of the amnesty.

The organization of the so-called trusted telephone calls to prosecutors has proved a very valuable measure in practice.

The session noted the need for an even more intensive campaign to explain the nature of the Amnesty Act and to stress its extremely important social and educational aims, which have determined its range and form. The amnesty has obviously helped to reduce still further the action area of the peripheral groups of political adversaries, a fact which centers and groups hostile to Poland were bound to notice.

Consultations on the bill on the Voluntary Reserve of The Citizens' Militia among voluntary militia activists have ended. The reserve militia totals over 308,000 social activists, 60 percent of whom operate in urban areas and over 50 percent of whom are workers. The voluntary militia, which is now shaking off its difficulties, must increase the effectiveness of its operations, especially in the case of units in plants, units dealing with juveniles, beach rescue teams, natural environment teams, and road traffic safety teams.

As M. Milewski said at the session, since the significance of the voluntary militia cannot be questioned, this organization of committed social activists must be strengthened and improved. Everyday life presents large tasks for the voluntary militia with regard to measures against social ills and the propagation of regulations and attitudes that help protect the rule of law and public order.

RAKOWSKI ON 1980 WORKER-GOVERNMENT AGREEMENTS

LD291834 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, August 29 -- Following are excerpts from an interview for PAP President and Editor-in-Chief Janusz Roszkowski granted by Poland's Vice-Premier Minister Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski in connection with the oncoming fourth anniversary of signing the 1980 agreements between workers and government, in Szczecin, Gdansk and Jastrzebie:

Signing of the agreements was a significant event which became a starting point to many important changes that have been taking place after the August (of 1980) within the social, economic and political landscape of People's Poland.

The agreements emerged under unusual conditions, in an atmosphere caused by a mass protest of workers against distortions in the building of socialism. What the working class called for was not less, but more of socialism, more social equity, and more respect for the dignity of the working man, the maker of all material goods.

The party and state leaders' weakness was that they [words indistinct] what was not an outer and formal, but a true contact with working class and working people, based on mutual sincerity and confidence.

Under the circumstances, words diverted from realities, while ineffective social and economic policy diverted from the nation's expectations.

The loss of the contact I mentioned caused a deep crisis in confidence in the party and government. However, assessing the agreements, one must not forget that the party properly noticed and assessed the causes of the workers' protest, deciding to solve the conflict with political means and to draw from it conclusions which have led to deep changes in the programme and methods of governing.

The troubled year of 1981 proved beyond any doubt that those who approached the three agreements, especially the one signed in (the Baltic port of) Gdansk, as a handy platform for struggle against real socialism, were not sincere while signing the accords.

For example, they talked of a trade union, in fact thinking of an opposition political movement. They said "now let's get down to work," meaning not the kind of work which Poland needed.

These are no free speculation: such an assessment of the intentions of those who later on became "Solidarnosc" leaders came as a result of the post-August-1980 developments.

As time went by, also within supporters of the "Solidarnosc," opinions and views began to emerge which reasserted this assessment. In innumerable statements, interviews, articles and published discussions, leaders and advisors of the "Solidarnosc" openly admitted that both the agreements and the union itself were for them but a first step to and an instrument for changing the social system.

They put their signatures under the agreements which were declaring their commitment to respect the socialist system (in Poland), and they assured that they were sincere and honest in that, while in fact they were harbouring vicious intentions. Those intentions found their corroboration in facts, particularly in dismantling the Polish economy, meant to aggravate social discontent targeted against the party and people's authority.

A serious talk about the agreements cannot be carried out in separation from the realities of both 1980 and the developments which followed: the forming in 1982 of clandestine structures which masterminded demonstrations and riots, morally terrorized members of new trade and creative unions, came into ever stronger ties with anti-communist centres in the U.S. and Western Europe, and praised Reagan and his policies, including the restrictions, which hit the living of the Polish nation.

It is a pity that millions of Polish working people are still underinformed about the material and political effects of those links, otherwise they would see for themselves the true faces of the "defenders of the people and democracy."

Characteristically, there has been a group of people in Poland, who favoured the political adventurousness of leaders of the former "Solidarnosc" and even inspired them intellectually with arguments in the struggle against the Polish United Workers Party and the socialist state, up till now are arguing, their heads high up, that the authorities should reach an understanding with the nation, despite having revealed their orientation -- and actually starting a chain of events -- which was leading the Polish nation straight into a catastrophe.

What is implied by what I have said so far is that divisions over how the agreement should be understood do persist, though certainly they are no longer number one problem in the life of the Polish people, most of whom do not ardently dispute over the various interpretations of the agreement because of everyday [words indistinct] problems and the perspectives of People's Poland's future.

Obviously, the circumstances in which the August-September 1980 agreements were taken from had to play a role in formulating the particular articles. Undoubtedly, a careful analysis of each of them is reasonable, but I want to call attention to the fact that in recent years, the government has several times announced reports on the pace and range of implementation of the agreements.

Our opinion is that answering today a question about how far the agreements have been carried into life, one should first of all reply to a much more essential question, namely to what extent the state's social and economic policy today takes into account all the causes which stood behind the outburst of the workers' protest in the summer of 1980. This is a deeper and more perspective look at the essence of the agreements.

The most important question is whether during the time which elapsed since Dec 13 (1981) the party, its allies and state authorities, have been pursuing a policy aimed to prevent today and in the future an accumulation of a justified discontent on the part of the working class and the entire nation. [Passage indistinct]

RAKOWSKI ON TRADE UNIONS, POLITICAL SITUATION

AU291236 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Aug 84 p 2

[Jerzy Dabrowa report: "Integration Is in the Interest of People; Trade Union and Self-Management Aktivs Meet"]

[Text] Some 600 trade union and self-management aktivs and Vice Premier M.F. Rakowski attended the voivodship meeting in Slupsk on 25 August.

As Edward Szydlik, first secretary of the Slupsk Voivodship PZPR Committee, said, the working people in the voivodship continue to support the party line of socialist renewal through their vocational and social work.

The consistent improvements in the Slupsk economy are results of improved working conditions, the sociopolitical atmosphere, and the increasingly more effective cooperation among the party, trade unions, and workers self-management groups. The aktiv of the Slupsk self-management groups includes over 10,000 workers in 173 plants, and the trade union movement includes over 54,000 members in 381 trade union organizations. Trade unions are a considerable force because they account for 45 percent of all workers.

The meeting's interesting discussion was supported by dozens of trade unionists and self-management activities. Many speakers from the floor discussed the disturbing problem of the overgrown administration in the nonproduction sectors of the economy and the problem of housing construction. The discussion also demonstrated that the consolidated trade union organizations in many plants continue to engage increasingly in consultations with other trade unions, branches of the economy, and voivodships on many difficult problems of interest to the work forces. This shows how trade unions tend to set up interplant structures and promote integration.

M.F. Rakowski discussed the future of trade unions and some aspects of the political situation, and commented on issues raised from the floor.

It is natural, he said, that trade unionists must by themselves organize supraplant, regional, and branch structures, which will make it easier to implement their right to represent the working people.

In line with many demands, it will soon be necessary to update the trade union law in order to raise trade union authority and facilitate their further comprehensive activities. However, we must never forget that it is the people and not the law that are the most important issues. M. Rakowski also spoke of the sociopolitical importance of development and consolidation of the trade union movement in the interest of the working people, and stressed that it is necessary for party members to support trade union organizations. The discussion at this meeting, he stressed, was most genuine because it revolved around specific issues. For example, it was said here that many workers fail to join trade unions because they are allegedly under pressure from plant engineers and technicians. Perhaps we should examine the question of why these engineers and technicians do not want to join trade unions? One must have much patience and possess good arguments to be able to talk with such doubting people. Discussing manpower and the shortage of workers in the sectors of production, M. Rakowski said that people often forget that public pressure had forced the decisions on earlier retirement and extensive leaves to attend to the upbringing of children, in order to reduce the danger of unemployment. Today, when our industry -- at one time knocked out by "repairers" in Poland and "friends" in the West -- is recovering, people continue to criticize the government's decisions as rash.

Discussing current socioeconomic problems, M. Rakowski stressed that recent achievements indicate that one is entitled to speak with optimism about some economic successes resulting from our people's universal determination to overcome the crisis. Our people no longer uncritically view examples of street unrest. They have praised the extensive amnesty as a tangible proof that social and political relations are becoming increasingly stabilized. The opposition, which relies on confusion and which is using religious gatherings for this purpose, is losing more and more ground. The Polish people are now demonstrating that what they want to do is to promote economic progress and strengthen the principles of social justice at all levels of social and public life. Through their work, the Polish people stress their dignity -- the working people's dignity -- which was so shamelessly kicked around by the enemies of socialist Poland. Later in the day, M. Rakowski met with the workers of the Losos Maritime Fishing Cooperative in Ustka and decorated the colors of this leading cooperative in the maritime area with the Order of the Labor Banner, Second Class.

CONTROL COMMISSION ASSESSES USE OF NIK DECISIONS

LD292201 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] At its meeting today the PZPR Central Control Commission [CKKP] Presidium assessed the utilization of postcontrol decisions of the Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK] in the juridical and preventive activity of the CKKP. It was stated that the recommendations made by the Ninth CKKP Plenum are being implemented.

In the first half of this year the CKKP, and provincial party control commissions expelled several dozen people from the party, made 28 recommendations for recalls from management posts, and gave more than 100 warnings.

The CKKP Presidium positively assessed the practice, applied in a number of voivodships, of mutual consultation by the voivodship party control commissions and NIK representatives on the subjects and objectives of planned control.

SIWICKI SPEAKS IN POZNAN ON AIR FORCE DAY

AU291042 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 24 Aug 84 p 2

["Abridged" version of speech delivered by National Defense Minister Florian Siwicki at a gala concert held in Poznan on 23 August to mark the 40th anniversary of the Polish Air Force: "The Unfailing Guard of the Aerial Borders"]

[Text] Esteemed comrades and citizens! Distinguished guests! Soldiers of the Polish Air Force! Pilots!

The clock of history has chimed away for 4 decades since the day upon which combat planes once more appeared in the homeland's sky bearing the Polish insignia and giving the Polish nation faith in the victory of its heroic fight against German fascism. These planes did not appear on far away battle fields, but above the Vistula and the Pilica, the Warka-Magnuszew bridgehead, above Polish land.

The pilots of the First Warszaw Air Force Group performed the combat task that was put before them that August morning. It was in this way that we closed the chapter marking the painful powerlessness of the Polish Air Force, which we experienced so tragically in 1939 and which was paid for by such heavy losses, despite the bravery of the Polish pilots. Time has proven that the takeoff from the field airport in Zadyb Stary was a successful takeoff for the future of our people's Air Force, because it opened a new stage in its development that was so rich in achievements.

Starting from 23 August 1944, the soldiers wearing the Piast eagle insignia on their berets, who were fighting against the Nazi invaders in allied ranks with Soviet soldiers, also benefited from Polish air support. The Polish pilots, who were equipped with Soviet made planes that were tried and tested in combat and whose generally recognized technical combat qualities they skillfully used, effectively protected the formations of the land-based armies and paved their way by their attacks on the enemy's defensive positions. They brought closer the desired liberation of the country and the approach of Victory Day, and they took just and effective revenge for the tragedy and humiliation of September [1939].

It is with the greatest of esteem and gratitude that we recall those who built the framework of the Polish People's Air Force — Lieutenant Colonel Taldykin, Captain Matveyev and Lieutenant Gabis, our Soviet instructors and commanders — as well as those who passed on their combat experience to the young pilots of the newly formed Polish Air Force groups, trained them to fight against the Nazi Luftwaffe, and taught them how to conquer the enemy. They included Lieutenants Jasinski, Pashkov, Boyev, and many others.

[Ensigns Chorny and Jakubic were two of the many splendid pilots, the brave quick-witted Polish pupils of these Soviet instructors who did not fall short of expectations and added to the rich and glorious history of the "Polish winged forces" with their admirable combat deeds, dedication, and heroism in battle. They shaped the brotherhood between Polish and Soviet airmen in joint combat and worthily continued the dedicated battle of the September pilots and the Polish pilots on the Western front. They also enriched the legendary Zwirko and Wigura successes (winners of European aviation prizes in the thirties).]

The jubilee of the Polish Peoples' Armed Forces is being celebrated with the feeling that we have performed our military duty to the homeland well. For the past 39 years, the sky over Poland has been clear and peaceful. The PPR's aerial borders are securely and effectively guarded. This is the result of our Warsaw Pact membership and our permanent alliance of joint activities and fraternal cooperation with the powerful Soviet Air Force. This is also the effect of the hard work of combat and training that all generations of Polish pilots have undergone during the entire 40-year period.

The combat traditions of our Air Force, which are marked by outstanding bravery and the greatest dedication, are effectively enriched by the achievements of exemplary commanders like Colonel Hermaszewski, cosmonaut-pilot, Colonel Marciniak, Ensigns Dzedzic, Kunicki, Paczesniak, Brzozowski, Kwiatkowski, and Jagusiak, Major Likus, and Captains Soltysik and Borc, masters of aviation tactics, on-target fire, aerial reconnaissance, and piloting, who are worthy of general recognition.

Our pilots display their great skills in their daily training and combat awareness. This is particularly evident by the complex tasks they perform, often using innovative solutions during their joint allied exercises. They confirm that the Polish passion for gaining new airspace [as published] is still alive. This is also testified to by the successes of our sports pilots; the Polish aviation legend continues.

We should do everything, and a great deal more than up to now, to make these truths universally known, especially among our young people, so that they become a source of inspiration in undertaking the very responsible service in the Air Force, which is not, after all, unromantic, but continues to be beautiful and beneficial to the country. This is a great and worthwhile field for educational work for youth organizations, colleges, schools, and bodies of the PPR Aeroclub. Everyone's patriotic duty is to educate the worthy successors and continuators in the glorious traditions of the "Polish winged forces."

Esteemed assembly, the dedication of soldiers and citizens to serving the homeland in consolidating its security is indispensably necessary. It stems from the extremely tense international situation and the threat of war, which is growing through the fault of world imperialism and especially the United States' confrontational-adventurist policies.

The aggressive imperialist circles are striving to change in their favor the currently existing, approximate military-strategic balance between the United States and the Soviet Union and between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The completely insane arms program is subordinated to this idea and is being consistently implemented in accordance with it. It includes all arms systems, both conventional and nuclear-missile space systems.

The arms that are being increased by the West do not serve to preserve peace. On the contrary, they are aimed against its permanence, our security, and our right to live.

The slogans for the revision of the Yalta and Potsdam conference decisions, which are already now being voiced completely openly in the FRG and are supported by the influence of official speeches made by high ranking state officials, are also striking at peace on our continent and Poland's security. They are striking at decisions that Poland is indebted to for the present shape of its territories and our secure place in Europe, thanks to Poland's contribution to the victory over the Third Reich and the Soviet Union's resolute support of our rights.

Mindful of where the threat of the biological destruction of the Polish nation came from 45 years ago, we closely follow the dangerous threat of the symbiosis of U.S. imperialism with FRG revanchism and militarism. Particular concern is aroused by the fact that the Western states have freed the FRG from the last armaments limitations imposed on it, except the limitations placed on nuclear arms. As a result of this, the world almost immediately learned of the tests that were being carried out with FRG intermediate missiles. This is an extremely dangerous process for European and therefore for Polish security.

The feeling of responsibility for the fate of the peoples and states of the socialist community was placed by the Warsaw Pact on a par with the need to make the appropriate political-defensive countermeasures to consolidate the cohesion and strength of our defensive alliance, which is the basic factor that guarantees a lasting peace as well as our security.

The soldiers, engineers, technicians, and aviation industry employees, as well as the workers of civil and military aviation determine -- by their training achievements and their combat skills, the results of their scientific research, and their honest daily work -- the organizational-technological shape and high combat readiness of our Air Force.

Soldiers of the Air Force, your branch of the Armed Forces has gone through some thoroughly revolutionary changes during the course of the past 40 years as a result of the party's policies, the efforts of the government, and of the force commanders. The gauge of these changes is, above all, the intellectual development of the cadres, that is, the greater education they are given, and their increased professional skills and ideological-moral values. It is also gauged by the changes that have been made in the several generations of aviation equipment and the introduction of increasingly improved planes to the Air Forces' armaments, including planes with a variable wing geometry, equipped with modern weapons and radio electronic systems. We are determined to continue further on this road and we will, as far as possible and as much as our defense needs require, gradually be introducing the newest kinds of combat planes. You are entering your 41st year richer in valuable experience thanks to the combat and service we have hitherto performed with considerable achievements in all areas of military affairs.

On behalf of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and commander of the PPR Armed Forces, and myself, I send you, comrade airmen, sincere military thanks for the productive, hard military work you do every day and your patriotic dedication, as well as for your contribution to the consolidation of our aerial borders, and your combat service.

I send these thanks to all the people in our Air Force, to those in active service and those in the reserves, to those in military uniform and those in civilian clothes, to those who are doing their service by working in institutes and scientific-research centers, in schools, the aviation industry, and in that large aviation technical base -- the PPR Aeroclub.

Dear comrades and citizens!

On the anniversary day of our Air Force, I sincerely greet all the members of this great aviation society, I wish you perseverance in increasing the achievements you have accomplished until now in your loyal service to the nation and our socialist homeland. I wish you and your nearest all success.

PLANNING OFFICIAL KUBICZEK ON ECONOMIC DIALOGUE

PM241329 Gdansk GLOS WYBRZEZA in Polish 11/12 Aug 84 p 3

[Interview with Franciszek Kubiczek, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, by KAR correspondent Agnieszka Suchecka; date, place not given]

[Text] [Suchecka] Consultation with the general public on economic plan proposals today constitutes a statutory duty of the authorities in power. However, we still frequently encounter the view that the announcement and execution of such consultations are merely formal gestures because everything -- as some say -- is predetermined in advance. Moreover, it is stressed that the preparation of such plans is a task requiring responsibility and appropriate qualifications. As first deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, what is your reaction to these views?

[Kubiczek] I do not find them surprising. Relations between the authorities and society are still very complex. It will require some time to set them straight. However, to return to the consultation on plan proposals, I will tell you outright that if that statutory duty did not exist, it would be necessary to introduce it. Consultation is essential for us, the authors of the plan proposals. It serves to verify the work we put into the plans and the validity of the solutions we choose. The participation of the public in these consultations ensures that our work meets with some social response. If we are to speak of gestures, then the fact that society will comment on our proposals constitutes a gesture, on the part of society, toward the authorities, and not the other way round...

On the other hand, it is true that the preparation of those plans is a difficult task for the planning experts. Nobody and nothing will relieve them of that duty. The point of referring those matters to public opinion is that in so doing we aim to choose the optimal, most effective ways and methods of reaching our preestablished goals. As regards our annual plans, those goals have been specified in long-term guidelines. The current ones cover the 3-year plan 1983-85.

[Suchecka] Let us then talk about the substance of both the content and the tasks of the present consultations.

[Kubiczek] They primarily constitute an opportunity to raise the economic awareness of our public, in itself a very necessary operation. I think that the materials presented in our press publications give a general outline of the state of our economy, its fundamental conditioning factors, its difficulties, its danger areas, and its contingencies.

[Suchecka] They certainly do that. Compared with what was presented last year, the present material is more extensive, but it does not make easy reading.

[Kubiczek] But it is arranged so that each section offers to the reader the minimum of basic information on at least one problem of our economy. That is already something

[Suchecka] It was the first time that the proposals of next years's plan were announced publicly as early as July.

[Kubiczek] Among other things, that was the result of the recommendations and proposals put forward by the public. Let me also add that the Council of Ministers has already defined the basic conditions under which enterprises will operate next year. The principles of the system will generally, undergo no changes, which is consistent with the need to preserve stability in economic strategy. However, the areas where such changes should be anticipated have been delineated. Moreover, we already know which areas will be covered by government tenders and operational programs. In our view, all this ought to stimulate enterprises to prepare their own plans for next year earlier and more thoroughly. We are expecting the consultations to run along two basic lines. On the one hand, they provide an opportunity for a debate on what the authorities are presenting to the public and, on the other hand, the point lies in what the management of individual factories and enterprises will have to say to their work forces on the subject of next year's tasks. It is impossible to overestimate that particular aspect of the consultations.

[Suchecka] Investment undoubtedly constitutes one of the most difficult dilemmas of our economy, both for today and tomorrow.

[Kubiczek] Yes. As we know, we plan to cut next year's outlays on construction and assembly work by 2100 billion compared to the estimated works to be realized in 1984. It is necessary to point out that this year's outlays on investment will exceed the figure set in the plan, which we view with criticism. The excess sum is estimated at 2140 billion, 2100 billion for construction and assembly work and 240 billion for outlays on the purchase of plants and equipment. It follows that the cuts envisaged for next year do not apply to the funds earmarked for plants and equipment, these being essential because of the progressive depreciation of the production-type fixed assets.

Let us state things clearly: Today's problem does not lie solely in limiting the investment front but also in improving its effectiveness. How much we spend on investment projects is less important than how effective they are and what is gained through them. The trouble is that our investment efficiency is still very low. We sink money into "shells," and our construction schedules run late. Furthermore, the economy does not profit from them as it should.

[Suchecka] We have been familiar with these disease symptoms in our investment projects for a while now, but we are still waiting to see some effective cure for them. There have been numerous attempts at treatment, such as various reviews and so on.

[Kubiczek] The trouble is, we have always lacked consistency. The package of relevant decisions concerning matters of system and administration was approved by the government on 12 March this year. They are being consistently realized.

However, that is not enough. That is why we are already announcing a tightening of the relevant economic parameters in the field of investment. I mean, of course, a tightening of financial sanctions.

[Suchacka] How does this relate to your earlier statements about the stability of system solution?

[Kubiczek] A tightening of the economic parameters does not upset the stability of system solutions. Naturally, each alteration of the detailed solutions already in operation brings sharp criticism. But can we, through fear of that criticism, let those very important issues of our economy go unregulated? In any case, the external and internal circumstances in which our economy functions are changing constantly. Is it conceivable that this could leave the situation of enterprises unaffected? After all, economic practice rests on adapting particular solutions to our specified, principal targets. To emphasize this line of reasoning, let me say this: We cannot allow a situation where enterprises flourish in the luxury of assured stability while the economy as a whole is functioning under conditions of considerable instability.

[Suchacka] The closeness of the correlation between investment and overall economic stability is still underestimated by the general public.

[Kubiczek] Unfortunately that is so. In fact that correlation is direct and binding. We estimate that over 60 percent of each zloty we spend on investment finds its way directly onto the market in the form of remuneration for the work of designers, construction engineers, and construction workers. In a situation where construction schedules run late, outlays exceed planned estimates, and costs run higher than envisaged, that money becomes the so-called void zloty, which has no equivalent in goods produced.

[Suchacka] Now that we have touched on the equilibrium question and especially that of the market equilibriums, the provisions of the plan offer options in these spheres. However, we can already hear complaints that the options are not presented lucidly enough. Perhaps we can still correct these blunders?

[Kubiczek] The proposals of the plan mention a 4 percent increase in consumer goods output. The proposed options refer to ways of utilizing this increased supply of goods. The first option features real incomes stability. This real incomes stability — commensurate with the increased cost of living — can be guaranteed through an increase in the wages paid by enterprises and also an increase in average old age and disability pensions. The government will earmark appropriate funds within the budget for the latter two targets.

Thus, speaking in general terms, real incomes will not go up next year, but neither will they fall, while the entire increase in market supply would be channelled toward improving market equilibrium, providing better supply of goods to stores, improving the size and structure of reserve stocks. It is worth considering that if we earmark 1 percent of the overall increase of supplies for increasing our reserve stocks, then the latter will grow by nearly 10 percent. The effects of that first option will include an easing of the market situation; perceptible improvement of purchasing conditions, and curtailed speculation. Consequently, the equilibrium will be improved, and the zloty will become stronger. In any case, we would then, for the first time in years, have no inflationary gap in 1985.

The second option envisages an increase of real incomes amounting to between 1 and 1.5 percent. Thus, with the same quantity of goods produced as in option one, there would simply be more money finding its way onto the market. We would still have the inflationary gap, and more time would be required to strengthen the zloty and achieve a market equilibrium.

Naturally, the government prefers the first solution. It is worth mentioning here that many countries have not only opted for stabilization, but in fact have agreed to a temporary drop in real incomes in order to be able to concentrate on balancing out their economy.

[Suchecka] Thus, our citizens are faced with a difficult choice. Furthermore, it is not the only instance where a choice between options concerning market issues is being submitted for consultation.

[Kubiczek] True. There is one more choice to be made. It involves the issue of earmarking a certain proportion of the so-called higher-standard goods -- such as, for example, cars -- to be sold abroad in exchange for importing such basic, standard commodities as clothing, textiles, and so on.

[Suchecka] A question simply begs to be asked here: Is it not possible to plan for a larger increase of consumer goods output?

[Kubiczek] My answer is as follows: A scrupulous estimate of our production capacities makes it seem impossible today, owing to the extent of our supply flow of producer raw materials and the current effects of the implementation of our economy program, but we are talking about the proposals for the [future] plan. Consequently, we are open to any suggestions aimed at achieving a more rational use of materials, improved product quality, and so on.

Unfortunately, it is hard to resist the impression that there are still many among us who do not realize our truly catastrophic situation in producer goods procurement. We may as well not mince our words: Many factories do, in fact, have plenty of producer raw materials. They waste them. The guideline adopted in the current 3-year plan; which stipulated that one-half of the planned production increase should be realized on the basis of the materials obtained through production economies, is being followed better now, but there are still enormous difficulties with its implementation. At the same time, while making plans which already reach ahead to the 1986-1990 5-year plan, we are considering a proposition which would stipulate that two-thirds of our production increase should be realized on the basis of a material saving regimen. And the year may still come when the whole of our production increase will depend on better power and materials management. It is a realistic supposition.

It is obvious that an effective method of forcing enterprises to economize on raw materials would be to raise prices for these materials. The only thing is that such price increases would have to be drastic: two-, three-, or five-fold. In addition, such drastic increases would result not so much from increased production costs as from the scarce supply of these products. I do not think we can opt for such a solution. And so these questions, albeit not formally laid down in the proposals offered for consultation, must also be taken into consideration in all discussions on the state of our economy next year.

[Suchecka] What procedure is envisaged for collecting and processing the opinions and recommendations submitted in the course of the consultations?

[Kubiczek] The Planning Commission is, of course, the coordinating and organizing body in charge of the consultations, but all the ministries also participate in it. By definition these have closer ties with enterprises and federations of trade unions. They will be mainly responsible for organizing meetings and collecting citizens' recommendations and suggestions. But we in the commission are also awaiting opinions and voices from the citizens. We will be collecting them until the end of August, and will be grateful for them all.

All the views and statements we receive will be passed on to the Sejm Commission at the beginning of September and will also be submitted before the Council of Ministers. Only after that stage is completed will the final draft plan be prepared, and that will also be submitted for consultation, although that consultation will not be as wide-ranging as the present one. In the first place will will discuss with the trade unions in detail the issues of wages, prices, living conditions, and jobs. Following this, at the end of September and the beginning of October we will finalize work on the plan so that by the end of October the Council of Ministers could approve the appropriate decisions.

[Suchecka] Thank you for the interview.

PZPR OFFICIAL ON CONSULTATIONS WITH WORKERS

AU291709 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary: "Consultations or Sharing in Decisionmaking"]

[Text] The primary achievement of the 16th Central Committee Plenum is a precise definition of the tasks whose implementation will help strengthen the worker nature of the party. One such task is to closely relate the activities of party organizations to the needs and aspirations of the workers class. It is therefore obvious that the unceasing efforts to gain an objective knowledge about the views of the workers class is the basic condition for implementing that task.

Workers who are party members are the primary source of this knowledge. However, the party also needs permanent contacts with nonparty people. It needs their frank views on all matters, including party matters.

Last June the Politburo adopted the resolution "On the Principles and Methods of Party Consultations." This month we have seen the first nationwide application of this resolution in the form of consultations on the plan for implementing the 16th plenum decisions. The plan continues to be presented at the open meetings of the shop party organizations or the primary party organizations in the form of questions.

The nature, range, and method of consultations continue to raise the genuine and extensive interest of aktivs, party members, and nonparty workers. The meetings in question are well attended on the whole, and their participants demonstrate considerable militancy. The Politburo has decided to extend these consultations until 10 September 1984 due to the impact of the work forces' proposals.

The workers participating in consultations have correctly interpreted the intentions of the Central Committee by frequently asserting that the views polled during these consultations will be used by the party's central authorities to make decisions aimed at strengthening the role and influence of the workers class on the economy, social life, and state and party activities.

The results of the consultations will be published in September, but we can already say that the idea to consult the workers was the right one because the voice of the workers is a serious and responsible voice, one that expresses frank and often very critical and controversial views on general social problems and on the problems that are close to the people -- their work and communities.

The present consultations have increased the general interest in the state's legislation, a more profound knowledge of which enables people to take a more specific stand on various issues. This was so, for example, in the case of the higher education law and the law on preventing social parasitism. We should also bear in mind that these consultations have revealed that some plants have a very poor knowledge of the laws on enterprises, trade unions, and self-government bodies -- laws that closely concern the workers' communities. This revelation is an important hint for the party activists in these enterprises.

The consultation meetings continue to level the most acute and severe criticism at the bureaucratic attitudes displayed toward people by state offices, institutions, and enterprises, at the inconsistency in implementing the regulations in force, and at economic waste.

Excessively differentiated views were expressed on the proposal to set up worker-peasant inspectorates. Some people are for immediate establishment of these inspectorates and for furnishing them with far-reaching powers, while other people continue to demand that the present forms of state control must be implemented effectively and absolutely. There are also those who propose that the present system of control should be subjected to in-depth analyses. At the same time, everyone is for increasing the controlling and decisionmaking role of the people's councils in line with the new law on these councils and for boosting their influence on policies vis-a-vis the private sector and the Polonia firms. What is particularly valuable at the consultation meetings is the work forces' support for the people's councillors who are workers.

The consultation meetings continue to demand that sanctions against theft, profiteering, and the abuse of official positions should be increased and the struggle against these offenses be made more effective. Although penal measures have been intensified, such demands are continuing. The incidence of convictions involving imprisonment increased from 28.7 percent in the first half of 1983 to 30.3 percent in the first half of this year. The courts continue to increase punishment, especially the ban on taking up posts. There were 868 such court decisions in the first half of 1983 and 1,720 in the first half of this year. The additional punishment involving the publication of sentences was meted out in 2,951 cases in the first half of this year and in 2,025 cases in the whole of 1983. In 286 cases in the first half of this year the property of the accused was legally confiscated. The consultations show that it is necessary to consistently continue these activities, in which the Committee for Observing Law and Order is playing a particularly important role. Comrade Czeslaw Kiszczak is chairman of this committee.

Many of the issues subjected to consultations are directly related to specific situations in enterprises, including all the problems of the functioning of the economic reform. The workers are primarily concerned for honest utilization of working time, proper management of cadres, development of wages in line with the economic results achieved by enterprises, improvements in production, growth of rationalization and inventiveness, and renewed labor competition. Appropriate political and administrative measures are often taken almost at once on these and similar issues.

Today we can already say that the consultations speak well of internal party democracy, strengthen the cohesion of basic organizations, propagate party policies among work forces, tighten the party's bonds with the workers class, and raise the party's authority among nonparty people.

Consultations on the 1985 central annual plan are also continuing and are being keenly supported by plant party aktivi, which encourage trade unions, self-management activists, young people, technical associations, and so on to join them in this support. The consultations on the 1985 plan are aimed at gathering various views and at enabling the work forces to understand the determining factors in our socioeconomic development, including the basic "dilemma of choice." What we want to do is to ensure that peoples' approach to the draft plan is a result of their understanding of objective conditions and needs.

One such rather complicated "dilemma of choice" is the selection of one of the alternatives concerning the development of the population's incomes and the achievement of market balance. The to-date discussion in plants seems to indicate that workers are opting for the alternative that provides for stabilizing and not increasing the real incomes and for using all increases in the flow of goods, and not just some of these increases, to balance the purchasing power. This will make it possible to curb inflation. For the first time in many years this may enable us to balance the flow of money and goods. The course of consultations on the 1985 central annual plan is proving that the working people are increasingly aware of the tough laws of economics. Workers continue to discuss with increasing frequency the problems of production and not merely those of sharing out supplies, as was the case not so long ago.

The generally positive evaluation of the implementation of the anti-inflation and austerity programs does not indicate that all plants are correctly implementing these programs. There is still much fat to be tapped not so much with the help of financial and technical resources as with the help of initiative, resourcefulness, and good organization. The anti-inflation and austerity programs are still just pieces of paper for many enterprises and cooperatives, the production plans which are at variance with the 1983-85 assumptions of the national socioeconomic plan. The early and very extensive discussion of the 1985 central annual plan should help enterprises in eliminating the existing economic irregularities.

The present consultations can be joined by anyone who wants to have his say on the matters concerning his plant, gmina, town, and voivodship as well as the country -- by everyone who has an inner need to care for the common good. It is worth recalling that this postulate was made in the accords signed on August 1980, which are now 4 years old. Only he who has forgotten that the two sides signed these accords under the slogan "Socialism -- Yes, Distortions -- No" may assert that these accords are not being implemented. The present consultations are precisely what these accords provided for: They help democratize the planning and decisionmaking processes.

All forms of self-government have a similar function in our socialist system. The elections to the people's councils will soon be followed by elections to the residents' self-government bodies. These elections are provided for by the law on the people's councils and self-government bodies. From the political and constitutional viewpoint this is no petty matter. The lowest self-government bodies should be of highest importance for public life, for democratizing control, and for fostering civic attitudes.

That is why we all must see that self-government bodies are run by active, bold, and industrious people who deserve the trust of their fellow-countrymen and who are able to see the needs of their own areas against the development factors of the larger areas of towns or city districts. Party-aktivi and newly elected people's-councillors should participate in preparing self-government elections.

While properly appreciating all forms of public commitment and activating broad social aktivs, we may effectively overcome the difficulties harassing us and attract the masses of the working people to running the country.

ELIMINATION OF ILLEGAL MEAT TRADE DISCUSSED

LD281958 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Issues related to the protection of the meat market and the elimination of illegal trade in meat and meat products were discussed in Warsaw today at a meeting of the Presidium of the Central Commission for Combating Speculation. It was stressed that there were numerous instances of infringement of regulations on the use of meat. For instance, in butcher shops there is a lack of files concerning slaughter and meat stripping. There are even cases where catering establishments take in meat supplies in a way which contravenes the existing regulations.

In some voivodships purchase plans for livestock are much lower than real possibilities allow. This testifies to a black market trade in meat.

RELATIONS REVIEWED ON BIRTHDAY OF DENG XIAOPING

Order Awarded

AU271712 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Aug 84 p 8

["Presidential Decree on Awarding the Order 'Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania' First Class With Sash to Comrade Deng Xiaoping, Chairman of the Central Consultative Commission of the CPC and Chairman of the PRC Central Military Commission"]

[Text] For his special contribution to the development of cooperation between the RCP and the CPC, to strengthening friendship between the Romanian people and the Chinese people, and to promoting the general cause of socialism, peace, and international cooperation, and on his 80th birthday,

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article I: The order "Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania" First Class with Sash is awarded to Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Consultative Commission of the CPC and chairman of the PRC Central Military Commission.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Congratulations Sent

AU271743 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Aug 84 p 8

[Text] To Comrade Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Consultative Commission

On your 80th birthday, I want to extend, esteemed Comrade Deng Xiaoping, warm congratulations and best wishes for good health and happiness. Our party and people greatly value your role in constantly developing Romanian-Chinese relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity. I want to take this opportunity to express my full conviction that the relations between our parties, countries, and peoples will strengthen and increasingly expand to the benefit of the Romanian and Chinese peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, independent development, socialism, and cooperation throughout the world.

Dear Comrade Deng Xiaoping, from the bottom of my heart I wish you long life, great work energy, and increasingly new successes in your highly responsible activity placed in the service of the Chinese people, their socialist construction, and in the service of your fatherland's many-sided flourishing.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Relations Satisfactory

AU271737 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Aug 84 p 8

[Untitled editorial article on 80th birthday of Deng Xiaoping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of CPC Central Committee]

[Excerpt] Comrade Deng Xiaoping's birthday is a happy occasion for the Romanian people to express their satisfaction with the constant development of relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between our countries and parties.

Solidly rooted in the past revolutionary struggles waged by the two peoples, these relations have gained new and richer contents in the years of socialist construction. In its principled and consistent policy of expanding relations with all socialist countries, Socialist Romania has greatly valued the friendship and multifaceted cooperation with the PRC. In this respect, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the Republic, stressed: "The positive relations of cooperation and friendship between our countries and parties are the result of common endeavors and efforts made throughout many years. Based on mutual esteem and respect and on great trust between our parties and people, who in numerous moments cooperated and helped each other, Romanian-Chinese friendship and cooperation have withstood many trials and have fully proved their lastingness. Therefore, we believe that it is our great duty to do all we can to constantly improve the level of these relations to the benefit of the two peoples and countries, and for the cause of peace and international cooperation."

The motive force of constantly expanding and deepening friendship between the two countries and peoples are the relations of cooperation and solidarity, the close and frequent contacts between the leading political forces of the two countries, between the RCP and the CPC, and the meetings and talks at the supreme leadership level of the two parties and countries. Within this framework, our party and people greatly value the role played and the contribution made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping to constantly developing relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between Romania and China.

The numerous Romanian-Chinese contacts at the highest level that have taken place in the past 2 decades, and, in particular, those occasioned by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to the PRC in April 1982 and by the visit paid to our country by Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, in May 1983, marked moments of the greatest importance in developing bilateral relations, and have opened up new prospects for the overall development of relations between Romania and the PRC.

The lasting basis of Romanian-Chinese relations is the economic cooperation that is developing in the spirit of the long-term agreement on economic and technical cooperation concluded in 1982 and in the spirit of the other documents and common understandings. It is very clear that the two countries' economic potential, which is constantly developing and being modernized, and the achievements recorded in socialist construction create favorable preconditions for further expanding cooperation and production sharing, for increasing and diversifying trade exchange, and for expanding scientific-technological cooperation to the benefit of both peoples, of their progress, and their prosperity. The two countries are also intensively cooperating at the international level; they advocate and act for the defense of peace, for banning the policy of the use or threat of force, for resolving disputes between states by negotiations alone, for eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order, and for the observance of the peoples' national independence and for their sacred right to develop freely in keeping with their own interests and aspirations. In the concept of the two parties and countries, the basic task of our time is to strengthen the cooperation and unity among all peoples, all progressive forces everywhere in order to halt the dangerous trend of events toward confrontation and war, to impose the transition to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to ensure each nation's supreme right to life, freedom, peace and progress.

On the 80th birthday of Comrade Deng Xiaoping, our Communists and all our people -- in extending warm greetings to the great and friendly Chinese people -- want to express their conviction, clearly expressed in the cable sent by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, that Romanian-Chinese relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity will constantly develop and flourish to their mutual benefit and in the interest of the great cause of peace and socialism, of independence and equal cooperation among all nations and among revolutionary forces everywhere.

PRC JOURNALISTS CONCLUDE VISIT, MEET ENACHE

AU291943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/8/1984 — A delegation of daily GUANGMING RIBAO of the People's Republic of China, headed by Liu Aizhi, first deputy editor-in-chief, paid a visit to Romania over August 16-30. While in Romania, the Chinese journalists attended the festivities organized in marking the 40th anniversary of the historic act of August 23, 1944, conducted talks and saw round industrial, farm and socio-cultural units in Bucharest and in the counties of Vrancea, Ialomita, Constanta.

The delegation was received by Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES NUJOMA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU280900 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Aug 84 p 4

[Text] To Comrade Sam Nujoma, chairman of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO):

On the 18th anniversary of the outbreak of the struggle waged by the Namibian people under SWAPO leadership for the liberation from the illegal colonial domination by the South African regime, I want, on behalf of the RCP, the Romanian people, and on my own behalf, to extend warmest congratulations to you, to all SWAPO fighters and militants, and to all friendly Namibian people, as well as wishes for further successes in actions taken to win independence as soon as possible.

I want to take this opportunity to stress the close relations of militant solidarity and cooperation between our parties and peoples and, in the spirit of talks and understandings jointly agreed upon to reiterate the complete support by the RCP, Socialist Romania, and the Romanian people for the just struggle waged by the Namibian people against foreign domination, for achieving their aspirations for freedom, independence, peace, and socioeconomic progress.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

ROMANIAN, FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIANS DISCUSS TIES

AU271831 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1736 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/8/1984 — On Monday the Bucharest Palace of the Grand National Assembly hosted the second Romanian-French parliamentary debate-interview on "The Current State and the Prospects of the Romanian-French Relations", occasioned by the visit paid to Romania by the delegations of the France-Romania groups of friendship under the Senate, headed by Jean Puech, and under the National Assembly, headed by Jean Pierre Michel.

Nicolae Glosan, chairman of the Romanian Grand National Assembly [GNA] members of the France-Romania Group of Friendship under the GNA, deputies as well as representatives of ministries and central institutions participated. The members of the two French parliamentary delegations attended.

The Romanian-French parliamentary dialogue is meant to help an ample exchange of opinions on the current state and the prospects of the relations between Romania and France, on the results achieved of late in the relations between the two countries in the political, economic, cultural and other planes, stress falling particularly on the role played by the two parliaments in a more sustained promotion and support of the actions meant to contribute to developing and amplifying the bilateral collaboration. The Bucharest debate and the problems approached confer continuity to last year's Paris interview and mirror both parliaments' wish to work consistently, in the spirit of the traditional Romanian-French friendship, for better mutual knowledge and rapprochement between the two peoples, and for a wider collaboration between Romania and France. The sides also highlighted the wide possibilities to capitalize and the lines to be resorted to in order to enrich continuously the Romanian-French relations.

During the debates the sides appreciated the evolution of the ties between the two countries' parliaments since the previous interview, highlighting the usefulness of such interviews for the promotion of the relations between Romania and France on multiple planes. The debate-interview proceeded in a constructive atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding.

Andrei Meets With French Group

AU271734 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1706 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/8/1984 -- Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister, received a delegation of the France-Romania Friendship Group of the French Senate, led by Jean Puech, chairman of the group, and a delegation of the France-Romania Friendship Group of the French National Assembly, led by Jean Pierre Michel, deputy chairman of the group, who are visiting Romania on the occasion of the Romanian-French parliamentary debate-meeting taking place in Bucharest.

Ceausescu Receives Delegation

AU271735 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1723 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/8/84 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on Monday the delegation of the France-Romania Parliamentary Group of Friendship under the French Senate led by Senator Jean Puech, chairman of the group, and the delegation of the France-Romania Friendship Parliamentary Group of the National Assembly of France led by Deputy Jean Pierre Michel, deputy chairman of the group, that are paying a visit to Romania upon the invitation of the Romania-France Friendship Parliamentary Group of the Grand National Assembly.

Keenly thanking for having been received by Romania's president, the guests expressed their special satisfaction at having been offered the opportunity to visit this country and participate as invited guests of the Grand National Assembly in the festivities occasioned by the August 23 celebration.

The chief delegates were highly appreciative of the outstanding achievements scored by Romania over the period elapsed since the historic act of August 23, 1944, and addressed the Romanian people warm congratulations on the occasion.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was handed over a message from the president of the French Senate, Alain Poher. Thanking, President Nicolae Ceausescu requested that the president of the French Senate be conveyed his cordial salute as well as best wishes.

During the talk which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, reference was made to the traditional links of friendship and collaboration between Romania and France, with emphasis on the broad possibilities of deepening and diversifying them, especially in economic cooperation.

Stress was laid on the contribution the parliaments of the two countries, the parliamentary groups of friendship in particular, can make to intensifying the relations between Romania and France on multiple planes, to a greater rapprochement between the Romanian and French peoples, for mutual benefit, in the interests of peace, detente and understanding throughout the world.

The exchange of views on international issues pointed to the concern over world tension as well as to the need to take firm action for the resumption and furtherance of the policy of detente, respect for national independence and sovereignty, for the cessation of the arms race and a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first and foremost, for peace.

The importance was underscored of the parliaments' actions for the promotion of a policy of peace and security, of broad collaboration in Europe and all over the world.

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEWED BY LA REVUE PARLEMENTAIRE

AU280845 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Aug 84 p 4

[Text] As reported, on 3 August 1984, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Lemaire Norbert-Richard, chief editor of the French publication LA REVUE PARLEMENTAIRE, and Jean Pierre Marechal, director of the foreign relations department of that magazine, to whom he granted the following interview:

Question: On 23 August, Romania celebrates the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation. Mr President, how would you describe the ground covered by Romania since then and what are your basic political and socioeconomic guidelines for the coming period?

Answer: On 23 August this year Romania celebrates the 40th anniversary of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, which marked a historic point in our fatherland's development.

First of all, the revolution meant that Romania exited from the war alongside Hitlerite Germany and with all its might and Army, joined the Soviet Union and the anti-Hitlerite coalition, thus ensuring its participation in the war against Nazi Germany until the final victory.

At the same time, it also marked the start of great revolutionary transformations which radically changed the situation in Romania. From a socioeconomic viewpoint, 40 years ago Romania was an agrarian country, with a poorly developed industry and agriculture. This situation obviously deteriorated during the war, something which led to a further decrease in Romania's overall level of development.

Today Romania has turned into a socialist country with a modern and developed industry and with a modern socialist agriculture, in the full swing of development; this means that it has become a modern agro-industrial country.

To better illustrate these great changes and my previous statements, I should like to cite certain figures comparing the present situation to that of 40 years ago. From the viewpoint of industrial production, Romania today produces over 100 times more than in 1945. Certain branches, such as chemistry and the machine-building sector have recorded growths of several hundred times over. The metallurgical industrial production has also increased 100 times. But more important is the fact that, in this period, we have created new branches of the machine-building industry, including in the field of electronics, and that Romanian industry today, from a technical point of view, can be considered as one of the most modern, taking into consideration that it has been developed in the past 10-15 years, at which point we equipped it with the latest technology. Likewise, industry accounts for over 60 percent of national income.

As far as agriculture is concerned, this year agricultural production is over seven times higher than in 1945. Actually, we are commendably ensuring the necessary foodstuffs for consumption and in recent years we were also able to export certain quantities of products.

We have strongly developed science, education, and culture, which we consider as decisive factors for the progress of a modern state, particularly for a state like Romania, which is building the comprehensively developed socialist society. Today there is practically no field of scientific research in which Romania cannot solve most important scientific-technological problems. As a matter of fact, this is the explanation for our country's successes in socioeconomic development.

We have introduced 10-year compulsory education, thus eliminating the illiteracy inherited from the past; of course, illiteracy disappeared in our country some time ago. Over 50 percent of our young people complete 12-year high-school courses and our higher education trains the cadres we need for all fields of activity. In addition, almost 20,000 young people from abroad are studying in Romania.

All this has obviously required very great effort from all our people. In the past 20 years we have allocated a third of the national revenue for development. On this basis, we have extensively developed industry, agriculture, and other socioeconomic sectors, and managed to implement a vast construction program for housing, educational, cultural, and health units. In this period, more than 80 percent of Romania's population has moved into new housing. A telling illustration of this fact is that every 3.5 minutes a new apartment is built. Therefore, we believe that in this respect, Romania is among the few countries that can boast of such achievements.

Concurrently with our efforts to ensure the country's development, we have always paid attention to raising the people's standard of living. National income has increased 32 times and the consumption fund more than 8 times compared with 1945. Likewise, specific consumption of foodstuffs and industrial products has increased several times in this period. Today, Romania is among the leading 10 countries in the world as far as per capita caloric consumption is concerned.

Of course, I should like to openly state that we do not believe that we have achieved everything that we could have achieved. We have also made mistakes and we have had quite a few deficiencies in this period, but, generally speaking, we have covered a great distance and have gone through several historical stages of development -- from the bourgeois-landlord society with vestiges of feudalism to the comprehensively developed socialist society. You have visited our country and have been able to acquaint yourself with some of Romania's achievements. We know that we still have much to do to attain the goals for our fatherland's development and a higher standard of living for our people.

It is our goal that Romania will reach a new stage by 1990 and consolidate its position as an medium-developed country from all viewpoints. While continuing to develop the forces of production, we will emphasize intensively developing industry and agriculture and raising their qualitative and technical level. We should like to fully devote ourselves to implementing the new industrial revolution, in view of our present material and scientific capacity. We are doing everything -- of course, through cooperation with other countries, too -- to modernize Romania on the basis of developing electronics and introducing robots and general production automation.

We have a vast irrigation and melioration program, which requires investments of some \$10 billion; this program will ensure that, by 1990, 60 percent of Romania's arable land is irrigated and that our modern agriculture can fully meet the national economy's supply requirements as well as certain export requirements.

We will continue to give priority to raising the people's standard of living, in the belief that the essence of our socialist society is to ensure the material and intellectual well-being of man.

Question: Mr President, the world economic crisis, which has affected the majority of countries, was also felt in France and Romania. What are the consequences of this crisis and what measures did your country take, Mr President, to eliminate the effects of the crisis or to reduce their influence?

Answer: Indeed, the world economic crisis has affected all countries. However, the developing countries were the worst affected and their situation has continued to deteriorate, the gaps between the developed and developing countries having widened even more.

There is no doubt that this crisis was also felt in Romania. First of all, the crisis was reflected in the fact that the growth rate in the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan was about 2.8 percent. We were able to secure this growth rate because we took measures to reduce our dependence upon certain exports and to introduce more products into the production process. On the other hand, we acted to strongly develop the domestic raw materials and energy base.

In 1983 we achieved a production growth of 4.8 percent and in the first 6 months of this year production increased by about 5 percent, which means that, in general, we succeeded in overcoming the main difficulties caused by the economic crisis and by certain domestic problems connected with our development.

We have worked to further increase and modernize the country's forces of production, by allocating important amounts for development and thus ensuring a large program of industrial, agricultural, and sociocultural investment. We have corrected certain investments somewhat and have redirected them more toward raw materials and energy and toward the agricultural program I have mentioned.

Proof of the strength of our socialist economy and of our success in generally overcoming the difficulties caused by the crisis is the fact that, as of 1 September 1983, we went ahead with increasing the remuneration of all working people. This pay increase process concluded on 1 August 1984 and all categories of working people now receive increased wages. According to preliminary calculations, this pay increase somewhat exceeded the envisaged provisions and it looks like the real pay has increased by 5.6 percent compared with 1980. Likewise, we have increased the pensions of all categories of pensioners by some 5 percent -- I am talking about the real increase in pensions.

This year we have adopted measures that did not permit any price increases. During the first 6 months, the prices on the nonorganized market — or the free market, as you call it in the West — have been more than 1 percent lower than in 1983, while the quantity of products sold by the producers has increased. This decrease in prices, particularly in foodstuffs — was made possible by the fact that we have ensured proper supplies to the people through the state trade network.

As I have already said, we hope to attain an increase in industrial production of about 6 percent by the end of this year. It looks as though we are going to have good agricultural production. Anyway, we can state that our summer crops are the best ever and that the fall crops look very promising. Therefore, all conditions exist for us to conclude this anniversary year with good results in all fields and to be optimistic about our future development.

Question: Mr President, how do you assess the current situation in Europe, where huge quantities of weapons, particularly nuclear weapons, continue to be accumulated on the continent in which both France and Romania are located? Do you think that this dangerous armament trend can be halted and real progress made in freeing the European Continent from nuclear weapons?

Answer: First, I would like to stress that we are going through a period of very serious international tension, which is without precedent since the end of World War II. This serious situation is being particularly accentuated by the nuclear arms race, which increases the danger of a new world war that is bound to make use of nuclear weapons.

It is well known fact that scientists from all over the world, including Soviet and American ones, consider that a nuclear war would lead to the disappearance of life itself from our planet. Therefore, the key problem of our age is to halt the arms race, primarily nuclear, bring about peace for all mankind, and ensure the people's right to life, existence, freedom, independence, and peace.

In particular, I must stress the serious situation created in Europe as a result of the deployment of U.S. missiles in certain West European countries and the implementation of the countermeasures announced by the USSR. Some claim that these developments will strengthen security; but we should openly tell people that the deployment of any kind of new missile can only increase the danger or destruction of the entire European Continent. There can be no justification for these measures, not even that of maintaining a balance between the two sides, since, according to official statements, both the United States and the USSR possess nuclear weapons capable of destroying mankind at least 10 times over. In these circumstances, several hundred missiles more or less can no longer affect the balance of power between the two sides; mankind can only be destroyed once!

We believe that the European peoples should do everything they can to halt the deployment of U.S. missiles and the countermeasures announced by the USSR, to bring about a resumption of negotiations, and to reach an agreement on eliminating all intermediate-range missiles from Europe — ultimately including the French and English ones as well — and all nuclear weapons. Only this can strengthen the security of the European peoples!

Likewise, we believe it necessary to act to reduce the military character of the two military blocs, NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and to abolish them both concurrently. Let us build new relations of cooperation in Europe, on the basis of equality, respect of cooperation in Europe, on the basis of equality, respect for independence, and noninterference in domestic affairs of other states, since only thus can one secure the life of all European peoples, as well as that of all peoples in the world!

We attach great importance to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and the Vienna conference on questions of disarmament in central Europe. We speak out for turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases. We advocate a United Europe, based on observance of the diversity of social systems and on mutually advantageous cooperation. Europe, which has given so much to civilization, still plays an important role in international life. It can contribute a lot to resolving the serious problems of today's world, promoting a policy of peace, eliminating underdevelopment, establishing a new international economic order, and building a better and more just world, in which each nation can develop in freedom, in accordance with its wishes, and without any outside interference.

Question: You are an active supporter of developing relations with all countries on the basis of full equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in the domestic affairs of other states. Mr President, do you believe that the direct dialogue, the contacts, and exchanges of opinions between the heads of state and government can stimulate the international political life?

Answer: Indeed, Romania firmly advocates and widely develops relations with all states, regardless of social system. We believe that, in our time and for a long time to come, states with different social systems will continue to exist alongside each other and we must work to develop relations of friendship and cooperation between them, by observing each people's system and right to independent development. As a matter of fact, we must openly state that one of the causes of the current tension is the failure to observe the peoples' independence and right to free development, as well the attempts to interfere in the domestic affairs of other peoples and to impose the will of certain states upon smaller peoples. Everybody should realize that the peoples who have won their independence in the wake of the actual disappearance of the colonial system will never permit their independence to be lost again. On the contrary, they are free and independent socioeconomic development.

In this respect, I believe that direct contacts between states and all talks, including summit ones, between the heads of state and government, play a great role in overcoming complicated problems and resolving them in the interest of the policy of detente, independence, socioeconomic progress and peace.

Question: Mr President, French-Romanian relations in the most diverse fields have a traditional and friendly character because of their long-standing nature and their continuity. The French planning minister recently visited Romania. We would like to know what are the prospects the Romanian-French economic relations?

Answer: Indeed, Romanian-French relations are long-standing. They have become truly traditional. After World War II we made steady progress in developing the Romanian-French cooperation on new bases. From this viewpoint the sixties and the seventies were years of important progress in achieving wide cooperation between Romania and France in several important fields, including electronics and computers. Indeed, the French minister for planning and regional development recently visited Romania and a Romanian first deputy prime minister visited France. The joint Romanian-French Governmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation held a session. On these occasions we discussed issues concerning the further developing of cooperation between Romania and France. We noted that there are still great opportunities here and in this respect we established a number of concrete ventures. We hope that both our sides will work -- as far as we are concerned, we are firmly determined to do our best -- to give new scope to production sharing and further expand cooperation between Romania and France in turning out products on the basis of bilateral third market cooperation.

We believe that, in the current circumstances of economic crisis and overall serious economic situation in the world, we should intensify this cooperation, since only thus can we contribute to overcoming the economic crisis and resolving the problems of underdevelopment, including the establishment of a new international economic order.

Question: Mr President, thank you for kindly answering our questions. I should like to take this opportunity to ask you to send a message to the French people and, if possible, to the French president.

Answer: In this framework, I should like to extend to President Francois Mitterrand best wishes for success in all his activity.

I should also like to extend best wishes for well-being, prosperity, and peace to the readers of your magazine and to the friendly French people.

PEC HEARS REPORTS ON CONSUMPTION NORMS, GUESTS

AU291902 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/8/1984 -- During an August 29 meeting that proceeded under the chairmanship of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, the Executive Political Committee [PEC] of the CC of the RCP analysed a report on the implementation of the consumption norms set in point of raw and auxiliary materials, fuels and electric power, and of the capitalization norms over the first half of 1984. The report points out that over the period work was intensified for a judicious husbanding of the resources of raw materials and energy and to provide strict economies. The document highlights that, compared to the previous year, over the first half of the present year consumptions have been diminished at the level of the whole industry, which provided important economies of materials and energy and exerted favourable influences on the production cost in a series of branches.

The Executive Political Committee asked the responsible factors to carry out energetic actions over the months left until the end of the year in order to make up for the arrears manifest in certain sectors of activity over the first half of the year and to observe the set consumptions and even further diminish the consumption norms, viewing the levels of reduction stipulated in the plan and in the endorsed special programmes as minimal.

The Executive Political Committee further looked into the report on the use of machines, equipment and installations in industry, construction and transport over the first half of 1984. This showed that units in a series of branches of the Romanian economy achieved certain positive results in the use of machines, equipment and installations in the first half of 1984, although the planned level has not been observed by all the units. Setting out from this the committee asked that all the measures be taken in order to provide as substantive growth in the utilization factor with the machines and installations in all the branches of the national economy in the second half of 1984, stress falling on the fact that an adequate use of the existing productive capacities can lead to an important growth of production.

During the meeting the participants also debated the report on the fulfilment of the plan for labour productivity in industry, construction-assembly and transport over the first half of 1984. The fact was highlighted that owing the measures taken over the first six months of the year, compared to the first half of the previous year, rises in the labour productivity have been noted in almost all the branches of the national economy. The fact was shown that the rise in the marketable production, at the level of the whole industry, compared to the first half of the previous year, is the result of greater labour productivity.

At the same time the committee appreciated that further firmer work has to be done in this field in order to fulfill the set tasks.

Next, the Executive Political Committee debated the report on the fulfillment of the programme regarding the cost of production in industry over the first half of this year. The participants noted that compared to the first half of the year 1983, over the January first-June 30th, 1984 in the national industry most ministries and most of the counties made economies both in point of total spending and of material spending. Noting that over the first half of this year at the level of the whole industry the planned ceiling of production cost was not achieved, the Executive Political Committee asked that firm measures be taken so that all the branches and enterprises may observe the set stipulations by the end of the year.

The Executive Political Committee also analysed the report on the materialization of the state budget, of the centralized financial plan and of the other financial plans over the first half of 1984, as well as the measures aimed at a full implementation of the financial indices set for the whole year. The participants noted that the positive achievements in this field helped properly financing the units and the task in the plan. At the same time they recommended that measures be taken for a full materialization of certain sources in incomes and for use of the stipulated funds as well as for severe economies in all the domains.

Next, a report on the participation of foreign delegations in the manifestations organized in marking of the 40th celebration of the antifascist and antiimperialist revolution of social and national liberation was read.

Participants pointed out that this particularly important event in the life of the Romanian people, attended by 158 delegations of 112 countries -- party and state delegations, governmental delegations, delegations of the communist, socialist, social-democratic and of other parties and political formations and of national liberation movements, was a vivid illustration of the prestige enjoyed in the world arena by Socialist Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu, and of the good relations of friendship and collaboration the RCP and Romanian state have with all the countries in the world, irrespective of their social system, with the communist and worker parties and other democratic parties and political groupings in all the continents.

The Executive Political Committee once more addressed warmest thanks to all the guests that participated in the great celebration of the Romanian people. As well as to the heads of state, government and party that sent representatives and delegations to the events occasioned by the 40th celebrations of the August 23, 1944 historic act.

The Executive Political Committee appreciated highly the interview and talks RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and the other members of the RCP and Romanian state leadership conducted with heads of state, prime and deputy prime ministers, with heads of delegations of socialist countries as well as with the leaders of all the participants delegations. The fact was highlighted that during the talks special attention had been paid to problems related to the development of the bilateral relations, particularly in point of trade and economic cooperation, the sides finding new possibilities for expansion of the collaboration in all the fields, in keeping with the high stage of development of the Romanian economy and with the growing competitiveness of the Romanian products on the foreign market. Setting out from the understandings and agreements reached, the Executive Political Committee established that as soon as possible programmes of measures be worked out in view of materializing the things agreed upon during the interviews and talks held on the occasion.

Li Xiannian Visit Assessed

AU291917 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1907 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/8/1984 -- During the August 29 meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Nicolae Ceausescu read an account of the state visit paid to Romania by Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, president of the People's Republic of China.

The Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Li Xiannian which go down, by their fruitful results, as an outstanding contribution to the consolidation of the friendship and collaboration between the two countries, parties and peoples, to the general cause of socialism and peace.

It was stressed that the visit and the talks held on the occasion underscored anew the particular importance and essential role of summit meetings in the development of the Romanian-Chinese relations, boosting these good relations, with fine and long-standing traditions.

Satisfaction was expressed at the fact that the two leaders reasserted the joint wish to do everything possible to improve these relations, to the benefit and advantage of both peoples, of the cause of detente, understanding and collaboration in the world.

The Executive Political Committee highlighted the importance of the agreements reached during the talks on the expansion and intensification of the cooperation between Romania and People's China in economy, cooperation in production and trade exchanges in particular. Stress was laid on the significance of the conclusion, reached during the talks, to discuss and covenant long-term agreements on economic and technico-scientific cooperation between the two countries.

Emphasis was also placed on the importance of the exchange of views between Nicolae Ceausescu and Li Xiannian on world political topics, which brought to the fore the identity or similarity of viewpoints on major issues of the international life.

During the talks Romania's and People's China's resolve was expressed to collaborate ever more closely in the international life, to make an active contribution to checking the dangerous evolution of events towards tension and war, to halting the arms race and to passing to tangible disarmament measures, to nuclear disarmament first of all, to a peaceful, negotiated settlement of interstate disputes, to the firm assertion, in international relations, of the principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, renunciation of the threat and use of force, to the triumph of the policy of detente and collaboration and to the struggle for social progress and peace throughout the world.

Emphasis was placed on the special attention Nicolae Ceausescu and Li Xiannian paid, during the talks, to the questions related to security and cooperation in Europe, and on the importance of the assessments regarding the need to take most responsible action to halt the emplacement of American missiles and the Soviet countermeasures, for the resumption of the talks between the USSR and the United States with a view to reaching an accord on the elimination of medium-range missiles and then of all nuclear weapons in the European Continent.

The Executive Political Committee fully approved the results of the new Romanian-Chinese summit and instructed that every measure should be taken to accomplish, in the best of conditions, the agreements reached, the cooperation targets set, which provide for the further amplification and expansion of the manysided cooperation between Romania and the People's Republic of China, between the two parties and peoples.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION MEMORANDUM WITH LIBERIA -- Bucharest, AGERPRES 24/8/1984 -- Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and McLeod Darpoh, Liberian minister of commerce, industry and transport, signed in Bucharest on Friday, August 24 a memorandum on the development and diversification of trade and economic cooperation between Romania and Liberia. The document envisages measures apt to further expand trade and economic relations in the field of mining, oil, agriculture, the training of personnel, as well as in other domains of mutual interest. [Text]
[Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 24 Aug 84 AU]

LI XIANNIAN BEGINS 'OFFICIAL, FRIENDLY' VISIT

Aspects of Relations Viewed

AU281857 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Branko Rabrenovic commentary]

[Text] On the occasion of the arrival of Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, in our country, here are a few words by journalist Branko Rabrenovic:

Since President Tito's visit to the PRC in 1977, relations between Yugoslavia and the most populous country of the world have been constantly promoted and strengthened, both on the state and on the party plane. The numerous exchanges of visits of highest leaders of the two countries, as well as of numerous delegations on nearly all levels and in all fields give evidence of this.

President Li Xiannian is the third leading figure from the most select Chinese circle of six persons to come to Yugoslavia. The first such person was Zhao Ziyang, currently PRC premier, who visited our country in 1978, while the second person was Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC, who became acquainted with Yugoslavia last year in the company of Premier Zhao Ziyang.

This time a prominent revolutionary, a fellow combatant of Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping, a man who has devoted his long life to the struggle of the Chinese people for liberation and the building of socialism, an exceptionally skillful politician, with a refined feeling for assessing both the domestic and international situations is coming on a visit to our country.

His visit and the talks that he will have with the most prominent Yugoslav figures will, it is considered, give a new impetus to the increasingly more successful cooperation between our two countries. This visit, as is expected, will be an expression of the mutual desire to further promote bilateral links and cooperation between the two socialist countries on the international plane. These expectations of President Li's visit are undoubtedly based on the fact that the coming friendly and official meetings and talks will be held between representatives of two socialist countries which had authentic revolutions, and which take their specific roads in building socialism -- a fact that is respected and stressed by both sides.

The specific roads of development of the two countries were no obstacle in the last decade to making their positions identical or to bringing them closer together on many problems of bilateral relations and on views on international problems. Hence, it also results that the official Yugoslav-Chinese talks will primarily be devoted to these problems.

As regards cooperation in the international arena, it could be said that this cooperation is progressing in all fields to mutual satisfaction. However, this could not be said for all fields of bilateral cooperation. Namely, whereas it could be said that cooperation between the two countries in the political, party, scientific-technical, cultural, and other fields is very successful, it must be said that economic relations are not satisfactory. It is the mutual desire and interest, however, to overcome this state of affairs, and a concrete shift in this field is expected from President Li Xiannian's visit and from the Yugoslav-Chinese exchange of views.

'Warm, Cordial' Welcome Given

LD291253 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1125 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Pula, 29 Aug (TANJUG) -- PRC President Li Xiannian arrived in Yugoslavia today on an official and friendly visit at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency. The PRC president was given a very warm and cordial welcome at the festively decorated Pula airport, where he was welcomed by Radovan Vljakovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and other high-ranking Yugoslav personalities. After President Li Xiannian left the special aircraft in very beautiful and sunny weather, he and Vice President Vljakovic cordially greeted each other.

Also present in the welcoming party were Dr Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council of the Croatia SR Assembly; Sava Obradovic, SFRY ambassador to the PRC; Major General Djordje Novosel; Naval Captain Vjekoslav Culic, commander of Pula garrison; representatives of Pula municipality; and PRC ambassador Xie Li with embassy staff. The high-ranking visitor from the friendly country was accorded military honours at Pula airport.

The following arrived in Yugoslavia with the PRC president: Hao Jianxiu, candidate member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat; Gong Dafei, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Chen Jie, assistant minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Tao Siji, deputy minister of public security; and Sun Honglie, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

After the formal welcome the PRC president, accompanied by Radovan Vljakovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, left for Brioni, where he will spend a few days.

Vljakovic Hosts Dinner

LD292143 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2002 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Brioni, 29 Aug (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vljakovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, had a meeting today on Brioni with PRC President Li Xiannian. The cordial and friendly talks covered topical social and economic issues in the two friendly countries. This evening Radovan Vljakovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, arranged a private dinner in honor of the president of the PRC at which appropriate toasts were exchanged.

Chinese Reportage

For Chinese reportage on the "official and friendly" visit of a PRC delegation led by President Li Xiannian, beginning with their arrival on 28 August, see the Eastern Europe section of the 30 August China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BUCHAREST FESTIVITIES

AU281310 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Aug 84 p 2

[Text] Radovan Vljakovic, vice president of the SFRY President, and Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, members of the SFRY delegation, returned this morning from Bucharest where they had attended the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the revolution of national liberation of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

They were met by Sinan Hasani, member of the SFRY Presidency; Borislav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Dumitru Popa, Romanian ambassador in Belgrade and other personages.

COLUMNIST RECALLS 1956 HUNGARIAN EXPERIENCES

AU291418 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 25/26 August on page 12 carries a 2,000-word article by Vlado Teslic on "Events That Are Remembered: Budapest, October 1956," in which he reminisces about the "well-known bloody disorders in Hungary," which he covered as a special correspondent for BORBA. He recalls that he returned from Gyor to Budapest late one night and wrote a report on how revolutionary workers' power was strengthening in the country, but was unable to dispatch it because the Soviet Armed Forces launched their second attack on Budapest.

Teslic still regrets the reports he was not allowed to file because he was "simply forbidden to do so by the respective authorities, without any valid reason." Thus, he never reported that Imre Nagy took refuge in the Yugoslav Embassy, that the Yugoslav military attache was killed by a Soviet shell fired at the embassy, and that the Polish Embassy helped the Yugoslavs when their food ran out.

Teslic now normally writes "The Week in the World" column appearing in the Saturday-Sunday double issues of BORBA.

DINNER TOAST BY DJURANOVIC IN NEW DELHI

LD271837 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] New Delhi, 27 Aug (TANJUG) — I have come on a visit to your country with great pleasure. In the consciousness of the Yugoslavs, India and its people are long-standing, tested friends. And they are more than that. India is a symbol of friendship and a synonym for the kind of cooperation we wish to have with all countries and peoples of the world, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, stressed.

"On this soil," Djuranovic added, "an ancient civilization was born and a rich part of the world's cultural heritage began -- the vision of Gandhi and Nehru. This is a country of free aspirations and dynamic modern development. I am pleased to have this opportunity to acquaint myself more closely with the achievements of your peoples, which are watched with respect in Yugoslavia."

The president of the SFRY Presidency continued:

"For nearly 3 decades we have been developing close relations based on mutual respect and understanding. And it is with pride that we now stress that Yugoslav-Indian cooperation, which is also at a much broader world level, could demonstrate the consistent application of the policy of nonalignment in relations among countries and peoples. President Tito and Premier Nehru, as its founders, believed in the prospects of Yugoslav-Indian relations conceived in precisely this way, relations that, by their significance, go beyond the borders of our two countries and reflect in the best possible way our joint interests and aspirations along our own paths. I want to recall their meetings when, together with President Nasir, the idea of nonalignment was created and developed. I want to recall the many meetings with your esteemed premier, Mrs Gandhi, and our entire joint work over many years."

"I think that this continuity provides our relations with a particular imprint. The path along which we have come and everything we have achieved is a firm and broad foundation for further all-round cooperation — the kind which will even more fully reflect both your and our possibilities and needs. Above all, I have in mind here our bilateral economic and technical cooperation, which by no means keeps pace with the highly developed political relations and is not commensurate with our two countries' mutual interests. In other areas also we can, objectively speaking, apply even further the already rich experience gained in our joint work so far. There is still scope which we have neither explored nor made sufficient use of; we must become better acquainted. There are new challenges for our economic, scientific and other institutions, and for our governments. I believe that we shall continue to spare no effort in this — to the mutual interest of our peoples — because we are convinced that mutual cooperation, despite the important results so far, could be a lot broader and more substantive."

"It is with great interest and sympathy that we follow the efforts you are making toward all-round socioeconomic development and heartily rejoice at your successes. We believe you will successfully overcome all difficulties, thus ensuring the friendly people of India further prosperity, happiness and well-being," Djuranovic said.

He then continued: "Many interests common to us transcend the bilateral framework. They concern a comprehensive peace, general security, and progress which are directly threatened by the present state of relations in the world. Just let me mention the ubiquitous bloc confrontation, the arms race, which is accompanied by military interventions and interferences, and the numerous crisis spots which are not being resolved and which are threatened by new military conflicts. The aspirations toward domination are using force and pressure as weapons against the independent and free development of countries."

"Each of us, in his own circumstances and in his own specific way, feels the gravity of the world situation. As a part of this epoch and the area of the Balkans and Mediterranean, nonaligned and socialist Yugoslavia is orientated toward good-neighborliness and action which presupposes that trust and agreement-reaching should return to relations between the countries in Europe and the world. Relations should be directed along the paths of peaceful coexistence, equal cooperation, and free social development instead of confrontations, conflicts, and the stockpiling of weapons. In its internal development and the area of international activity, Yugoslavia continues firmly to follow Tito's path."

President Djuranovic stressed: "We urged the peaceful solution of all conflicts and the strict observance of the principles of equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and noninterference. This is our principled standpoint, based on the UN Charter and in the spirit of the declarations which we have adopted at gatherings of the nonaligned. The nonaligned countries are duty-bound to be as consistent as possible in this, regardless of whether mutual conflicts or the use of weapons and threats — no matter where in the world — are at issue."

"What causes us concern is the duration of the Iraq-Iran war, because of the growing number of victims it claims in both countries, the growing damage it inflicts on the Nonaligned Movement and on international relations as a whole, and the danger of further escalation and direct interference by foreign factors. In bilateral relations, in the Nonaligned Movement, and in the United Nations we are constantly working for the end of this war as soon as possible in the spirit of the principles of nonalignment policy and in line with the legitimate rights of peoples of both countries."

"Our work is also directed at resolving the Middle East crisis on broadly recognized foundations with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the people of Palestine."

"It is with particular attention," President Djuranovic added, "that we follow the trends on the African Continent where peace, security, and development face numerous trials and tribulations. Consistent opposition to the policy of colonialism, pressures, aggression, apartheid, and racial discrimination is in the service of the goals of nonalignment and maintains in the most authentic way the interests and aspirations of the African peoples."

"Economic inequality in the world threatens whole countries and peoples, their sovereignty, and their position in the international community. Threat from fresh global confrontation demands urgent measures to establish economic equilibrium not through aid to mitigate poverty but through equitable cooperation for development on the basis of joint interests. The problems which have accumulated cannot be resolved by shifting the burden onto developing countries and by exerting pressures on their sovereignty and free development. Developing countries should be supported and made capable of becoming the partners of developed countries. We must work to find ways for a fruitful and equitable dialogue with the developed world and to strengthen solidarity and mutual economic and technological cooperation, which is of great strategic significance for our goal -- a new international economic order. I am convinced that the developing world has enough possibilities and knowledge, experience and capacity for this," the SFRY Presidency president said.

"When we stress the need for cooperation and constant dialogue among the nonaligned, based on loyalty to the original principles and on aspiration to implement them consistently, primarily what we have in mind is the ability of our movement to achieve unity of action with regard to the fundamental issues of the world today and to further strengthen its independent nonbloc role in international relations. The policy of nonalignment that today has become the orientation and vision of a great part of mankind," Djuranovic stressed, "offers the only real and acceptable alternative for a way out of the present state of exacerbated relations and tension in the world. We appreciate all the more the involvement of your country as the coordinator of joint action and the personal commitment of the chairman of our movement, Mrs Indira Gandhi, to many initiatives."

Our commitment grows together with the expectation that nonalignment will continue to act as a factor of peace, peaceful agreement-reaching, and broad equal cooperation among peoples. This is a commitment to act with relevance and effectiveness on the current conflicts and crisis and all potential hotspots before they are fanned by foreign influences and interference and placed at the service of their selfish interests. Through its active operation the movement certainly has a positive effect on the stimulation of a broad dialogue concerning questions of peace, security and development, and on the mitigation of individual conflicts."

At the end of his toast Veselin Djuranovic, SFRY Presidency President, noted: "The development of the international situation following the Seventh Nonaligned Summit 1 and 1/2 years ago here in New Delhi has confirmed the correctness of the conclusions and the importance of its messages. The direction of the actions we adopted to overcome the overall crisis of relations in the world demands efforts to affirm the interests of the broadest international community. An opportunity for such activity will be the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly, where an important place belongs to India as the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement and a country of high international standing."

"The nonaligned countries, therefore, are faced with major challenges and responsible tasks. Yugoslavia's strategic orientations are devoted to these goals. In this a prominent place goes to friendship and cooperation with the Republic of India."

PUBLIC SURPRISED AT REPUBLICAN PARTY STANCE

LD291636 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1426 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Aug (TANJUG) -- TANJUG's diplomatic editor has asked a spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs to comment on the part of the election platform of the U.S. Republican Party adopted at the party's convention in Dallas in which Yugoslavia is included among the "captive nations which are struggling against their Soviet masters."

"Our public," the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs spokesman stated, "was surprised at the said stands of the authors of the U.S. Republican Party's platform which neglect the basic and well-known facts and obvious truths about the history of the SFRY. Such ignorance of the more recent and distant past of our peoples and the disregard of the well-known role and activity of the SFRY as a nonaligned and independent country are all the more surprising since it is precisely this position of Yugoslavia's which is the basis on which the successful development of Yugoslav-American relations is founded. This has been stressed many times by official American representatives in the many reciprocal Yugoslav-American contacts, including all the reciprocal summit meetings to date.

"We would like to stress on this occasion as well that Yugoslavia maintains relations of cooperation and friendship with a great many countries of the world, including the USSR and the United States, founded on the familiar principles of independence, equality, noninterference in internal affairs and full mutual respect. Our public is thus justifiably questioning what is behind the stands of the authors of the Republican Party platform which do not proceed from the known facts and mutually accepted foundations of Yugoslav-American relations and cooperation."

FOREIGN SECRETARY SENDS MESSAGE ON NAMIBIA

-AU290937 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1138 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, August 27 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia is for consistently carrying out the U.N. plan for Namibia, without any postponement, condition or outside interference, points out a message Raif Dizdarevic, Yugoslavia's federal secretary for foreign affairs, has sent to Paul Lusaka, chairman of the U.N. Council for Namibia, on the occasion of the day of Namibia.

-The message emphasizes that the United Nations is responsible for Namibia's decolonization and it is necessary that it fulfills this responsibility as soon as possible in line with the Security Council Resolution 435.

By unlawfully occupying Namibia, by taking repressive measures against Namibia's population and by relentlessly exploiting its people and natural resources, South Africa brutally and flagrantly violates human rights and principles of the U.N. Charter, while posing a constant challenge to the international community, the message says.

-The U.N. plan for Namibia's independence and numerous resolutions by the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council are still dead letters on paper since South Africa's racist regime practices the ill-famed system of apartheid, does not recognize the U.N. authority and rejects to comply with its decisions, the message goes on.

All of this draws attention to the necessity of giving still greater support for Namibia's people and its liberation struggle under the leadership of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], its sole and authentic representative, until freedom and independence are fully gained, the message adds.

"The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will in the future, too, stick with the people of Namibia and give full support and aid to its persistent struggle it has been fighting with SWAPO at the head for liberation and establishment of an independent state on the principles of equality, freedom and justice," the message by Raif Dizdarevic, Yugoslavia's federal secretary for foreign affairs, says in conclusion.

GUINEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT, SECRETARY ARRIVE

LD292326 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1714 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Zagreb, August 29 (TANJUG) -- President of the Guinea-Bissau State Council Joao Bernardo Vieira arrived today, Wednesday, in Yugoslavia, where he will spend some time on holiday as guest of the Presidency of Yugoslavia. The Guinea-Bissau president is accompanied by Secretary of State for Economic Relations and International Cooperation Bernardino Cardoso. Talks on the further promotion of relations between the two friendly and non-aligned countries are expected to be held during the visit. The talks are also to include topical international events and the activity of the Movement of Non-alignment

RIBICIC ON POSITION OF AUSTRIAN SLOVENE MINORITY

AU291953 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 27 Aug 84 p 2

[Text] Speaking at a celebration held in connection with the unveiling of a monument of the national liberation struggle at Pristava, near Crna, Mitja Ribicic made use of the nearness of the border with our neighbor Austria to say a few words in connection with the approaching 30th anniversary of the Austrian State Treaty and the referendum on bilingual education in Carinthia, Austria.

"If I were to speak with the feelings of an old partisan I would speak differently. I would not use a diplomatic language, I would tell them that what is now being done in Carinthia, Styria, and Burgenland is a shame for modern Europe and a challenge to democracy. From this spot the veterans could call on democratic forces to raise their voice against the shame, when the fundamental rights of our Slovene people are being restricted. We all remember well what hopes were raised by the agreement of the four occupation forces to finally confer an autonomous, independent, and neutral status on Austria. We then greeted -- with an overt enthusiasm -- the signing of the State Treaty and also signed it ourselves, knowing that with it a relaxation of tension in Europe would begin. It was precisely for this reason -- because we saw in this State Treaty primarily its international political importance, and because we evaluated it primarily as a whole -- that we did not specially consider its provisions relating to guaranteeing the minority rights of the Carinthian and Styrian Slovenes and Burgenland Croats.

"We had understood Article 7 of the Austrian State Treaty as a principled obligation of the Republic of Austria to finally resolve, in accordance with international law and modern views on regulating democratic relations between nations, the problems of the existence and further development of national minorities and to ensure members of these minorities full equality. We had simply assumed the readiness of democratic, independent Austria to do this.

"Unfortunately, we must note that after 30 years, the provisions of Article 7 of the State Treaty are not only not fully implemented, but that, in fact, they are increasingly violated. The principle, which Austria otherwise proclaims as valid when its own minority in Italy is concerned -- that the opinion of the minority and not that of the majority is decisive for the assessment of the minority's position -- has not been asserted. Recently, when certain circles in Carinthia have again been trying to limit bilingual education and to separate the Slovene speaking children from the German speaking ones, the situation has deteriorated.

"Nonetheless, a sufficiently democratic front of solidarity with and support for Carinthian Slovenes has been created in Carinthia and Austria, and this is a proof that with political will and a democratic awareness it is possible to oppose those forces that do not like equality between peoples. The concern for those of our peoples who live beyond our borders is a political constant and constitutional obligation of the Yugoslav state.

"The Austrian minority policy is one of the fundamental criteria for assessing the level and quality of Austrian-Yugoslav interstate relations. These relations belong to the most important stabilizing factors in central Europe and, thus, the implementation of the minority political provisions of the Austrian State Treaty is of a wider international importance," Mitja Ribicic-Ciril [Ribicic's Partisan nom de guerre] said.

UPCOMING CROATIAN RELIGIOUS CELEBRATIONS NOTED

AU291637 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Aug 84 p 6

[Z. Kralak report]

[Text] Zagreb, 23 Aug -- Three religious manifestations will be held within a brief period in Zagreb, Marija Bistrica, and Jasenovac. A consecration of the Orthodox Church, which will also be attended by Patriarch German, will be held in Jasenovac on 2 September. What is involved is a new building that is being erected on the spot where the old church was destroyed during the war. A week later, on 8 and 9 September, the closing ceremony of the Eucharist Congress of the Catholic religious community will be held in Zagreb, or, more precisely, Marija Bistrica. This will be the closing act of the regional and local congresses, which have been held since 1976 within the framework of the so-called "Thirteen Centuries of Christianity Among Croats." A solemn opening of a new mosque should also be held in Zagreb soon.

All these religious manifestations will, according to the announcements of the religious communities, bring together a large number of believers.

These manifestations have already been discussed by the Croatian SAWP, whose assessment was that these celebrations will be accepted as a form of implementation of religious freedoms in our society, and good will was expressed in helping these communities solve the problems arising from a gathering of a large number of citizens.

Because of these events, a point on the agenda of the usual meeting of the City Assembly of Zagreb was devoted to a report on them.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO CYPRUS -- Belgrade, 28 Aug (TANJUG) -- By order of the SFRY Presidency Veselin Popovac has been appointed the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the Republic of Cyprus. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1412 28 Aug 84 LD]